THE LIMA NEWS.

I. NO. 11. LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899. PRICE { PER WEEK, 10 CENTS. SINGLE COPIES 2 CENTS.

AT MEMPHIS.

est Wholesale and Re-
y Goods House in the
outh Destroyed.

LOSS ABOUT $450,000.

s Baffled the Efforts of the
Department For More
Than Six Hours.

g Adjoins the Gayoso Hotel.
Time the Hotel Was Evacu-
the Guests Made a Hasty
From the Structure.

, Tenn., Jan. 13.—A fire
ke out at 7:30 o'clock Thurs
ng in the wholesale and re
ods house of the J. S. Men
one of the largest establish
its kind in the south, had
estimated loss of $400,000 up
ht and the fire was not under

enken building occupied
of 125 feet on Main street and
50 feet on Gayoso street. It
tory building and adjoins the
otel.

der fight was ever made by
phis department and they
ght under greater difficulties
which originated in the base-
s by 9 o'clock, beyond all con-
that part of the building un-
rst floor was a seething mass
s. The basement had been
compartments with the view
f fire to confining it to the
point. This could not be
ursday night for the reason
half an hour after the
of the fire companies
uld not reach the compart-
When an opening was finally
was found that the fire had
all the compartments, and as
rogress was made in one place,
es would multiply in another.
ke was so dense that the fire-
e unable to get an entrance to
ding for a time and they fought
ly from the outside, pouring
after stream through small
s into the basement.

o'clock the fire was still burn-
kly but it looked more like the
would get it under control for
Soon after this the flames be-
leap suddenly from the base-
nd it was evident that the
nt was a seething mass of
The fire now began to burn
ly in the center of the building
e situation grew more critical.
with a crash the center portion
first floor fell. The flames be-
had been eating away the
tions and the firemen were
to retire hurriedly.

midnight the fire was not under
l and the loss will probably be
The building is valued at $150,-
ith insurance of $70,000. The
was valued at about $300,000, with
nce of $275,000.

stant Fire Chief Ryan was badly
d about the eyes in forcing an
nce to the building. He was
home.

out 9 o'clock another fire started
residence portion of the city on
r street, which destroyed two res-
es and three store buildings, with
bable loss of $15,000.

2 a. m., Friday, the fire was still
g and guests of the Gayoso hotel
n to move out, as the fire threatens
read to that building.

2:05 a. m. the Gayoso hotel was in
nent peril and seemed doomed to
ruction by the fire, which was rap-
spreading beyond all possible con-

e walls of the Menkin building
at 2:15. High wind prevailed and
fire was spreading. Windows
in radius of a block all breaking
intense heat.

2:20 the guests were all out of the
oso hotel. The wind changed in
oppo ite direction and the hotel
not threatened.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie's Offer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs.
drew Carnegie Thursday offered to
e $250,000 to erect a building for a
blic library for Washington provid-
congress would furnish a site and
vide suitable maintenance, not less
an $10,000 per annum. Steps will be
en at once to secure the needed leg-
ation.

The Hays Give a Cabinet Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary
State and Mrs. Hay gave the first
binet dinner of the season Thurs-
y night at their home.
nong those present were the
resident and Mrs. McKinley and Vice
resident and Mrs. Hobart and cabinet
embers.

Transport Senator Arrives From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The trans-
ort steamer Senator, 25 days from Ma-
ila, arrived Thursday night after an uneventful voyage. The Senator brought seven officers and 130 men of the Astor battery. Dr. O'Brien, surgeon of the 1st California regiment, was also a passenger.

Spanish Soldiers Home.

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 13.—The steamer Hapburg has arrived with 1,738 soldiers from Cuba. Five deaths occurred on the voyage.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

The Case Settled by Death.

WARREN, O., Jan. 13.—An unusual legal complication may result from the death of J. C. Van Scoter, a wealthy Erie (Pa.) man, who was found dead in bed. A $100,000 damage suit is pending here against Van Scoter, the plaintiff being W. A. Limbert, of Youngstown, who claims his wife's affections were alienated by Van Scoter. An effort may be made to hold the estate liable.

Heirs Show Up.

AKRON, O., Jan. 13.—The heirs of Timothy Clark, who have been missing for 25 years, came into court Thursday, established their identity, and were paid their inheritance. The money had been turned over to the county and placed in the unclaimed inheritance fund. The heirs all lived in the far west, and had not heard of Clark's death until recently.

Col. A. C. Woodruff a Voluntary Bankrupt.

MARYSVILLE, O., Jan. 13.—Col. A. C. Woodruff has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the Union county courts, giving his liabilities as over $50,000. Seven manufacturing establishments in which he is interested hold notes against him ranging from $3.38 to $18,709. Among the creditors are the Ames Manufacturing Co., of Chicopee, Mass. Col. Woodruff was formerly of Providence, R. I.

Will Boom Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 13.—Seventy-five business men of this city met at the probate courtroom Thursday night in response to a call issued by Mayor Gibson. The meeting decided to revive the board of trade, which has long been in a state of decay and to seek to secure the location of new industries and boom the city generally.

Fourth Ohio Will Be Paid Saturday.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—It developed Thursday that the order regarding the pay of the 4th O. V. I. was misinterpreted by Col. Coit and the other officers of the regiment and the matter has been amicably adjusted. The regiment will be paid Saturday and no deductions will be made as apprehended.

Settled by Arbitration.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Jan. 13.—An arbitration committee of the city council Thursday succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the strike of the street railway men which tied up both lines in this city and the Wellsville line for a week. The motormen were granted their demands and went to work Thursday night.

The Office Not Worth the Fee.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—In his night mail Secretary of State Kinney received a letter from the auditor of Clermont county stating that no one could be found there to take the interim appointment for coroner, as they did not regard the office worth the $5 fee charged for the commission.

May Lose Its Entrance Into Detroit.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—The Wabash railroad Thursday brought suit against the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Co. to compel a vacation of the former's tracks from Del Rey to Detroit. If the Wabash wins its suit the Lima Northern will lose its entrance to Detroit.

The Sale Postponed.

AKRON, O., Jan. 13.—The sale of the street railroad and lighting system of the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Co. has been indefinitely postponed. It was to have been offered at auction next week. An error was made in the foreclosure proceedings and the order has been vacated.

Chinaman Goes To Jail.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 13.—Yee On Wing, 34, who is charged by Sam Hop with the theft of nearly $300 in money and valuables, was arraigned in police court on a charge of grand larceny. Wing was unable to clear himself of the charge and was bound over to the common pleas court in $400.

Deaths From Eating Diseased Chicken Meat.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—Four children of George Laing have died in the past two weeks from eating diseased chicken meat. The servant is also ill and her recovery is doubtful. It is supposed the chickens were affected with cholera.

Killed While on His Way Home.

BLANCHESTER, O., Jan. 13.—It is now thought that the man found dead near Windsor Wednesday is Charles Hobart, of Columbus. He had been working in Cole's foundry, Cincinnati, and was going home.

WORD FROM OTIS.

The General Reports That Conditions at Manila Are Apparently Improving.

INSURGENTS INCLINED TO LISTEN.

Many of the Natives Are Returning and the City Is Quiet and Business Is Active.

Aguinaldo's Source of Information Has Been Abridged by a Censorship Established by Gen. Otis Due to Suggestions From This Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Otis has informed the war department that in obedience to the secretary's orders, a censorship on the telegrams to and from Manila has been established by the military government in the Philippines. It is acknowledged at the war department that practically a censorship has been established in this country, over dispatches intended for the Philippines, and has been in existence for several days.

This is one of the reasons why things are quieter in the Philippines at present than they were several days ago. Aguinaldo is not being supplied with information from his representatives here in regard to the opposition to the treaty, nor is the Philipine junta getting much information from the other side of the Pacific.

The government has been cognizant for some time past of the reports sent by the Philippine representatives in Washington to Manila and Hong Kong and determined upon a censorship. Another thing the war department decided upon hereafter, and that is not to make public the reports and telegrams coming from Gen. Otis, so as not to give this information to the insurgents. It is acknowledged that a quieter state of affairs exists in the islands, and that Gen. Otis is slowly convincing the Filipinos by peaceful methods that the Americans mean no harm to the natives, and that the United States comes as a friend, and not as a foe.

Since the sensational reports from the United States have stopped the insurgent leaders are becoming more inclined to listen to the American officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The secretary of war was much gratified Thursday morning by the receipt of the following cablegram at 7:20:

MANILA, Jan. 12.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Conditions apparently improving. Citizens feel more secure. Many natives returning. City quiet and business active.

OTIS.

A PRIME SENSATION.

Commissary General Eagan Says Gen. Miles is a Liar—"Should Be Avoided By Every Honest Man."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan in the course of his testimony before the war investigating commission Thursday afternoon, called Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, a "liar, who lied in his throat, lied in his heart, lied in every part of his body, who perpetrated a gross scandal and who should be drummed out of the service, and imprisoned, and should be avoided by every honest man and barred by every club." He characterized his interviews as "filth."

Change of Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Maj. Gen. Shafter left here Thursday for San Francisco, via New Orleans, to relieve Maj. Gen. Merriam of command of the department of California and the department of the Columbia. On being relieved, Gen. Merriam will assume command of the department of the Colorado, relieving Brig. Gen. Sumner, who will then be transferred to Omaha, Neb., to exercise command of the department of the Missouri.

Italian Steamer on Fire.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Italian steamer Vittoria, Capt. Bucelli, outward bound from Genoa for Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Alicante with fire in her hold. The vessel will be a total loss. The 400 emigrants on board of her and her mails have been landed.

The Haytian Election.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 13.—The general election for members of the house of representatives took place Wednesday. Quiet prevailed everywhere. The members elected are favorable to the government.

Anglo-American Club Dinner.

NICE, Jan. 13.—At the annual dinner Thursday evening of the Anglo-American club toasts were drunk to President McKinley, Queen Victoria and President Faure. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm.

Georgia Peach Orchards Ruined.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—The Georgia peach orchards are threatened with extinction by the San Jose scale. Over 200,000 trees have been wiped out and over 1,000,000 are infected.

Two New Battle Ships.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The admiralty has placed orders for two battle ships of the first-class of 14,000 tons each at a cost of £1,000,000 with the Thames Iron Works and Ship-building Co.

THE REBELLION IN YEMEN.

A Battle Fought in Which the Turks Stormed and Captured the Insurgent Position at Shanel—Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—A great battle has been fought in the Yemen division of Arabia. The Turkish troops stormed and captured the insurgent position at Shanel on November 30. About 4,000 insurgents and 2,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Special dispatches from Constantinople say that after the battle at Shanel, a further Turkish advance was ordered. Abdullah Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, was directed to capture Sasbeh, the headquarters of an important insurgent leader, 150 miles northwest of Sana. All the commanding positions in that vicinity are occupied by rebels and as the Turkish troops are deserting the operations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.

The trouble in Yemen is one of old standing and the rebellion against Turkish rule has spread throughout Hadsc and in other districts.

GREAT DAMAGE WROUGHT.

A Terrific Gale is Raging in All Parts of the United Kingdom—Loss of Life and Property.

HAVRE, Jan. 13.—A terrible gale is raging here. The jetty is quite inaccessible. The offices of the harbor officials have been partially destroyed. [illegible] St. Francois quarter of the town is flooded. Great damage has been done.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom show more or less damage to life and property. The gale is one of the heaviest known in many years. At Manchester the storm blew down a chimney, killing four people.

JOHN M'CULLAGH.
(Sent to Cuba to Organize a Police Force for the Island.)

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The Well Known Capitalist Chosen as the Republican Candidate for United States Senator for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Chauncey M. Depew was unanimously chosen as the candidate of the republican party as represented in the senate and assembly for United States senator at a joint caucus held in the assembly chamber Thursday night. There was a very nearly full attendance of members of both houses.

The election will be held in both houses next Tuesday and on Wednesday both houses will meet in joint session to declare the result.

Made 206 Miles in 198 Minutes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The fast mail on the Burlington road, leaving here Wednesday night at 10:22, one hour and seven minutes late, made a remarkable run between this city and the Mississippi river. The distance from Chicago to Burlington is 206 miles and the train covered this in 208 minutes. During the run stops aggregating ten minutes were made, so that the actual running time of the train was 206 miles in 198 minutes.

Shot and Killed His Brother.

WEST UNION, Ia., Jan. 13.—Samuel Steiner, a farmer of Pleasant Valley township, came here Thursday and surrendered himself to the authorities. He said that his brother John and himself, with a neighbor named Hunsberger, were together; that they drank freely of home made wine, becoming intoxicated, that a quarrel arose between them in which he shot his brother, killing him instantly.

Elks' Street Fair at Chillicothe.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 13.—Arrangements are being made by the Elks, of this city, to give one of the most elaborate street fairs ever given in the state, the date for which is May 29 to June 3, inclusive.

A CUBAN CABINET.

Gov. Gen. Brooke Considering the Formation of a Board of Civil Advisors.

DECIDED TO HAVE FOUR SECRETARIES.

Only the Most Prominent Residents of the Island Will Be Invited to Join the Cabinet.

The Executive Control, of Course, Will Remain Entirely in the Hands of Gen. Brooke, the Secretaries Being a Council of Administration.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has been carefully considering the formation of a cabinet of civil advisors and has decided to have four secretaries—the first, of state and government; the second of finance, the third of justice and public instruction and the fourth of agriculture and industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the island will be invited to join the cabinet.

Thursday the governor general received acceptances from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced.

The executive control, of course, will remain entirely in the hands of Gen. Brooke, the secretaries being to him a council of administration. Under his direction the various departments will be conducted on the broad principle of wise and honest government carried out into ideals. In this way the Cubans will be prepared for self-government.

Gen. Ludlow, military governor of the department of Havana, announced Thursday evening the following civil appointments:

Mayor, Perfecto La Coste.

First assistant mayor, Juan H. Barriero.

Second assistant mayor, Nicasio Estrada y Mora.

Fourth assistant mayor, Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso.

Fifth assistant mayor, Jose M. Berriz.

Councillors: Manuel M. Gorronado, Angelo Cowley, Theodore de Zaldo, Raimundo Menpeal, Antonio Rodriguez, Antonio Parra, Fernandez de Castro, Luis de Arosarena, Julio San Martin, Juan Orus y Presno, Angelo J. Parrags, Jose M. Auguirre, Jose V. Zequeira, Thomas Mederos, Aristides Aguero, Jorge Ajuria, Mariano Artis, Jose Somoza, Juan M. Dihigo, Francisco Mestre, Gustavo Duplesis, Matias Infanzon, Jose Barcadi, Oneire Gomez, Francisco Justiniani.

Secretary of the council, Felix Ymaga y Ruiz.

Secretary to the mayor, Balbino Gonzales.

Civil governor, Federico Mora.

Chief of police, Mario G. Menocal.

City attorney, Juan E. O'Farrell.

Auditor, Francisco Chenard.

Treasurer, Augustin Garcia Osuna.

The appointments will take effect at noon on Saturday next when the retiring officers will transfer to their successors their books, records, accounts, funds and public belongings.

There are two Spaniards among the appointees. The others are well known Cuban professional men.

The council will have the same general functions as attach to an ordinary municipal council in the United States.

COL. GEORGE M. MOULTON.
(Appointed Chief of Police of the City of Havana.)

Played in Its Mother's Blood.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 13.—William Preston, who murdered his wife at Frostburg Wednesday night, and then shot himself, died Thursday morning. A note found shows that a double tragedy was premeditated. When the woman's body was found her infant was playing in its mother's blood.

St. Louis Banks Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A new bank to be known as the State national bank is to be formed by the consolidation of the State bank of St. Louis and the Commercial bank. It will have a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $400,000.

Largest Schooner Afloat.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—The five-masted schooner John B. Prescott, the largest vessel of her kind afloat, was launched from H. M. Bean's ship yard Thursday. The schooner cost about $88,000 and is fitted with the latest improvements.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Thomas B. Doane, of the Havana custom house, who has been suffering with yellow fever since Saturday last, is dead.

Thursday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $290,251,055; gold reserve, $127,948,577.

The senate Thursday confirmed these nominations: Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, minister to Austria-Hungary; Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, ambassador to Russia.

Senator Perkins, of California, Thursday introduced a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class to be used on the Pacific coast, the cost not to exceed $250,000.

The promoters of the proposed sewer-pipe trust have finally secured options on the Akron, O., plants. A local manufacturer said Thursday that the deal would go through within 60 days.

Telegraphic communication is interrupted almost everywhere by the heavy gales sweeping over the United Kingdom. Steamers are delayed and the channel service also suffered from the storm.

The official report of the mayor of Santa Clara shows that in 1896 there were 1,416 deaths, 6,987 deaths in 1897, and 4,841 deaths in 1898, being, in three years, a loss of 60 per cent. of the population.

The military authorities at Havana have informed the steamship companies that they will be compelled to return pauper emigrants whom they bring to Cuba. Many of this class were returned to New York this week.

The report that Mgr. Ireland, the archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., is to be nominated papal nuncio in the Philippines is absolutely contradicted at the vatican. There is no intention of instituting a nunciature in the Philippines.

Capt. J. J. Miller, U. S. A., has received official documents placing him in charge of the engineer work of the war department in Southern California. Capt. Miller expects the work on the San Pedro harbor will be begun in April.

The Filipinos at Hong Kong say that ten American volunteers jumped overboard from the transports bound from Manila to Iloilo, swam ashore and said they had not volunteered to fight Filipinos. The report is not confirmed.

The French chamber of deputies after an exceedingly stormy debate on the interpetlations relative to the charges of M. De Beaurepaire adopted the order of the day which was accepted by the government, the vote standing 423 to 124.

Hereafter Cubans will share responsibility with the American military authorities, whose announced purpose is to further the policy of turning the island over to its inhabitants for their own government at the earliest practicable moment.

Fire Thursday destroyed half of Bridgewater, N. S., a prosperous shipping and mill town on La Have river, entailing a loss of $250,000. Of 58 stores on Main street only two remain. The fire started under the music hall and spread rapidly.

Representative Dingley Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Dingley, according to his physician, Dr. H. B. Deale, has now passed the crisis and was Thursday considerably improved. Dr. Deale is now confident of his patient's recovery. Wednesday night Mr. Dingley gained much rest, sleeping naturally as he has been able to do several nights, and the gain in his condition Thursday forenoon is very perceptible.

Chewing Gum Manufacturers Combine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A combination of chewing gum manufacturers of the United States was practically consummated on Thursday, when the last contracts necessary to amalgamation were executed in this city. The capital involved in this combination amounts to about $15,000,000.

Democratic Candidate for Senator.

HARTFORD, Ct., Jan. 13.—At the democratic legislative caucus held here Thursday to nominate a candidate for United States senator, Daniel N. Morgan, of Bridgeport, was chosen on the first ballot.

Col. James Sexton Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Col. James Sexton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and a member of the war investigating committee, is ill at the Arlington hotel here with inflammatory rheumatism and kidney trouble. His physicians believe he will recover in a few days.

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THE REIGN OF THE HOOD.

Behold the hood! The problem of the theater hat seems to have been solved at last. The American girl is always equal to an emergency, and gracefully adapts herself to every situation. The clamor against the view obstructing Gainsboroughs and Dutch bonnets became so great that she must of necessity give heed to it.

Then the question arose. How could she go to the theater and look pretty after she got there?

It was all very well for men to say that women must take off their hats and for the comic papers to fill their pages with funny pictures of the grotesque miseries of poor man behind one of these picture hats.

Had a man ever tried to remove one of those same objectionable head arrangements in a theater when each long pin disappeared as completely as though the fairies had spirited it away, and stray locks would become entangled with the hat frame or the flowers and in consequence one's whole coiffure would be irretrievably disarranged?

Then, after all this inconvenience did any man ever have to sit through the performance of a play or opera and experience the anything but delicious sensation of knowing that one's coiffure was four à la fait bizarre and yet not be able to determine the vexed question to one's satisfaction?

Well, this is only a hundredth part of what the American girl has been suffering ever since the edict was sent forth that "hats must come off in the theater."

Being, as I said, a creature of resources, she set her brains to work to evolve a way out of the difficulty, and I think men will confess that she has succeeded beyond expectations, and that the theater girl never looked so pretty, fascinating and seductive as she does this winter.

She has adopted hoods ad infinitum—hoods for the theater, hoods for the opera, hoods for dinners, for balls for concerts, for sleighing and for skating. Each girl's ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to have more hoods, more fetching hoods and a greater variety of hoods than any of her dear friends.

Old costume books have been pored over, grandmothers' wardrobes and chests ransacked, and from all this study and hunting the girls have emerged more fetching and pretty than they ever were before.

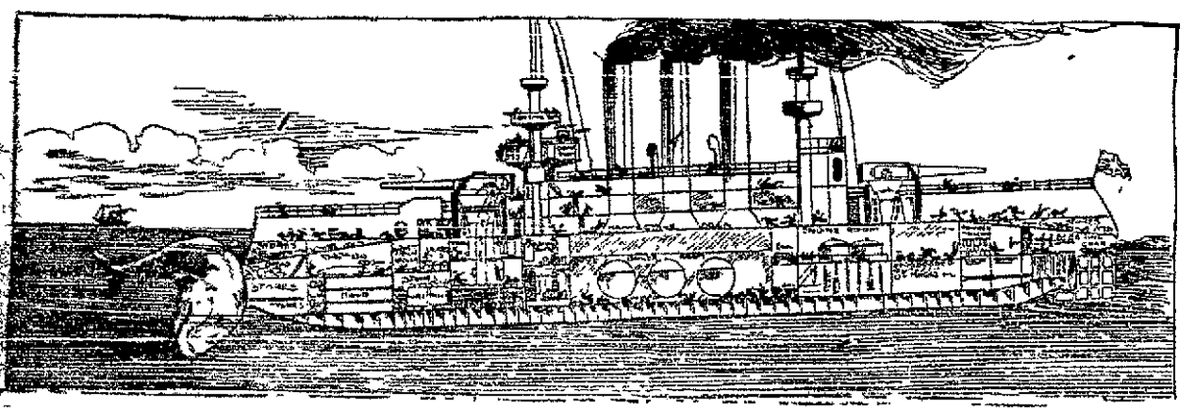
The Charlotte Corday hood has been brought into play. The coquettish cap Viola Allen wears in "The Christian" holds first place for skating. Dainty silken hoods lined with fur, are in favor of sleighing and satin hoods in all the delicate evening shades to match the gowns are worn to balls and receptions.

For the theater and opera rich crimsons, cerise, blue, grays and white are most in favor. The style and shape are at the discretion of each fair wearer. It yet remains for the American girl to ever find herself in such a tight place that she cannot find a way out of it and not reappear just as seductive as ever.

SOME CURRENT PICTURES

Whale Causes a Singular Accident to the British Warship Arrogant.

Down at Portsmouth and in the forecastles of the ships of the Channel squadron and jack tars of the British navy are talking about the curious thing that recently happened to the Arrogant. The Arrogant is a second-class cruiser, and a few days ago she left Vigo for Gibraltar. She was going ahead at full speed in a calm sea about fifteen miles south of Vigo when the crew was mustered for the daily service of grog. The sailors were lined up and the boatswain was measuring out the grog, and had nearly served the last of the men, when all of a sudden a great tremor went through the ship. She shook from stem to stern. The sailors were thrown down in all directions. The firemen tumbled over, and the officers on the bridge staggered. It was thought the ship had struck a sunken wreck. The engines were immediately reversed. It was then found that the cause of the disturbance was a great whale, which had been hit squarely in the middle by the prow of the Arrogant. As soon as an investigation showed that the vessel had sustained no injury she proceeded on her way to Gibraltar, whence a great number of the crew have sent accounts of this curious event to their friends in England.



Enormous Ornaments.

What ornaments are enormous. It is going to be a marvel how the heads upon which they are to appear will support them. It will require some management of the head to obtain an equilibrium. Many of these enormous clubs are of jet and two stylish ones seen in one hat—big plus with enormous round head in the front of it—were of dull black ornamented with cut steel. Many pretty bonnets are made of slung jet or black sequins as many people would say. All colors are combined with the black. A beautiful shade of orange that appears in millinery might be called frosted orange in contradistinction to the burnt orange which has been so much used. It has a pretty white frosted effect.

Still Going.

"I lost my watch in the river three years ago and it is still running." "The river?" "The instalment jeweler's bill."—New York World.

Another Hero.

Office Boy—"War is hell." Bookkeeper—"What difference did it make to you? Why you didn't go to Cuba and lick the Spaniards." Office Boy—"No, but I had to stay here and lick about five hundred revenue stamps every day."—St. Louis Star.

A Proxy Estimate.

"The field of poesy seems very productive." "Oh, yes—of blooming idiots."—Life.

EAT NO BREAKFAST.

Queer Fad in Norwich, Conn.—Pie and Dyspepsia.

A queer campaign was inaugurated in Norwich, Conn., a little while ago, says the Philadelphia Press. Most of the people of the town suffered from indigestion through living on underdone pie, and a genius discovered that in France indigestion is unknown. He attributed that fact to the other fact that the French people do not eat any breakfast. So the people of Norwich resolved to give up eating the first meal of the day. The newspapers and the clergymen whooped the scheme up. The boarding houses chimed in, and the Anti-Breakfast club was formed to exact a pledge from the townspeople. It is now announced that the plan has been given up and Norwich is once more eating three meals a day. The last opponents of breakfast, the boarding houses surrendered last week, realizing that the bottom had tumbled out of the crusade. While it lasted it was a strange fad. Belief in it bound men together closer than holding the same political tenets. Public meetings were held at which it was discussed. Some of the faddists became so bigoted that they looked upon a breakfast eater as a debauchee and a villain capable of any infamy. It was as bad to eat pie before 11 a. m. as it was to drink whisky at any time. A young man discussing marriage with his prospective father-in-law hurried to explain that he wasn't handsome or honest or anything of that sort but that, at any rate he was no breakfast eater. Now that the reaction has set in, a man who has sworn off eating breakfast is looked upon as a dangerous crank who is not to be trusted. Any one who has ever eaten a Norwich breakfast would have no trouble in swearing off from it. It consists of pie, jellycake, cranberry sauce, ham sandwiches and luke-warm coffee served with condensed milk.

If a man is a little vain he ought to show which way the wind blows.

Centralization of Capital Opposed.

In his annual report, Comptroller of Currency Dawes discusses the modification of the currency and banking system that would result from the proposed new banking law. He says: "It is the belief of the comptroller that the proposed preference of the noteholder over the depositor, which is a fundamental basis of all these plans, is not only inherently wrong and unjustified by any grounds of public policy, but that its practical effect upon the present relations of depositors to banks in the smaller communities of the United States would be so revolutionary as to bring about the most injurious conditions in the general business of the country.

"The depositors of forty-four insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $9,122,000, nominal assets $24,153,212, and with cash dividends paid depositors of $7,996,983, or 71.61 per cent, situated in the middle states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, would have lost, by preference of the noteholders with 100 per cent issue, 39.70 per cent more than under the present system, or 55.44 per cent of their dividends, with an 80 per cent note issue, 31.76 per cent more, or 44.35 per cent of their dividends, and with a 60 per cent issue, 23.82 per cent more, or 33.26 per cent of their dividends.

"Those locations where deposits are smallest, and therefore where there would be the greatest incentive to the taking out of increased circulation, are those where the depositors would suffer the most severe losses, because of this unjust prior lien of noteholders upon the assets of insolvent banks. The measure will stimulate in still greater degree the tendency of the money of the country to flow to the great money centers, where to fewer institutions, as time and competition progress, would pass the management and control of the savings and capital of the country. We cannot agree to the wisdom of any measure which accelerates the centralization of capital in the great cities and by separating in location those who lend from the many who use money will encourage the growth of commerce only in the form which has a tendency to crush out general business individualism."

In summing up his conclusions the comptroller says no bank-note system is inherently fair that creates a preference of the noteholder over the deposit-holder in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank, and if the present condition of governmental currency demand reforms to secure which will entail cost it is better for the government as the representative of all the people and under all circumstances connected with our banking system, to pay an ascertained and exact cost direct than to endeavor to evade it by granting extensive currency privileges to banks which of necessity must reimburse themselves from the community and the depositor class for any cost which they incur in assuming the burden of gold redemption or maintaining the credit of their notes.

The comptroller admits the need of elasticity in bank currency, as exemplified in the check and draft circulation of the country and makes the following recommendations:

"First. The existing bank-note system, based upon deposit of government bonds as security, should not now be abandoned.

"Second. For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issues to protect the banks and the community in time of panic a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following limitations. They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full without necessitating any preference of note-holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes."

The comptroller, under the head of "limitation of loans," urges an amendment to section 5200 of the national banking law by which he will be given power to enforce a personal penalty for infractions of the law prohibiting excessive loans, something which the law does not at present give. He then recommends an amendment which will allow the banks of large communities to have more nearly the privilege of loaning a given per cent of their assets to one individual, which now belongs, under strict compliance with the present law, to the banks of the smaller communities.

For the purpose of promoting trade between the United States and her colonies the comptroller recommends the passage of laws authorizing the incorporation of banks organized for the purpose of carrying on international branch banking.

The report also furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the banking business. According to the comptroller's figures up to and including Oct. 31, 1898 there have been organized 5,151 national banks, 23 per cent of which have been placed in voluntary liquidation and less than 7 per cent in the charge of receivers. At the close of the year there were in active operation 3,598 associations, with authorized capital stock of $634,552,195. The outstanding circulating notes of the banks on that date amounted to $239,546,281 of which $210,045,456 were secured by bonds and the remainder—$29,500,8285—by lawful money on deposit with the treasurer of the United States for the account of liquidating and insolvent banks and those reducing circulation. The circulating notes outstanding are $9,582,771 in excess of the amount on Oct. 31, 1897.

During the year there were organized fifty-six banks with total capital stock of $9,660,000.

"The number of banks leaving the system during the year by voluntary liquidation was sixty-nine, one of which was subsequently placed in the charge of a receiver. The capital of the sixty-eight banks which liquidated amounted to $12,509,000, and the circulation to $2,184,958. The combined capital of the seven insolvent banks was $1,200,000."

Concerning banks chartered and operated under state authority the comptroller says: "The returns from institutions of this character to the number of 5,145 have been received, and, in addition, statements from 758 private banks and bankers. The aggregate resources of these institutions amount to $4,631,328,357, loans and discounts, $2,480,874,360, capital stock, $370,073,788, and deposits, $3,664,797,296. The total banking funds of national banks, as shown by reports on July 14, 1898, and other banks at date of latest returns, amount to $7,416,355,568, an increase since 1897 of $594,028,698."

Conditions as Seen by the Czar.

A press dispatch from London, Dec. 18, says: At a great public conference, held this afternoon in St. James' Hall, favoring an international ratification of the czar's peace proposals, William T. Stead said that, though he could not give the exact words of the czar in a recent interview, the substance of what his majesty said was as follows:

"I look out over the world, I study our civilization, and I do not find it entirely good. I see nations all engaged in seizing, or trying to seize, all territory not yet occupied by European powers. I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good. For the native races what does imperial expansion mean? Too often opium, alcohol, and all manner of foul diseases; a great gulf between the governed and those who rule, and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization. And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy, and rivalry, the heaping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world. On top are a few rich and comfortable. Down below, with an ever-increasing pressure of taxes for armaments is the great mass of poor people whose position is not good. There is an ever-increasing multitude of those below, with their brooding discontent ripening into socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy. No, I don't find our civilization good. Why do we make it so? We have at the present moment arrived at this stage that we have put our best manhood in the army. So much is this the case that we cannot mobilize the whole of our troops in European countries without dislocating the whole fabric of the social community. War has become so expensive that no state can stand the strain of protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face, and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a proportion of its officers that when the war is over, even if that army be victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable loss on the country. What with disconnection caused by mobilizing, what with an empty exchequer, what with decimated ranks of leading and governing men, I see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

The Status of the Boycott.

The latest declaration as to the legal status of the boycott is found in an opinion rendered this week by the Supreme Court of Michigan in a case which arose out of a boycott of a firm of mill owners by striking union teamsters. The strikers picketed the mills and issued circulars establishing a boycott on the firm. The court prefaced an injunction against the strikers with a statement of the law regulating the relations between employer and employe. According to the court the law protects employers in the right to employ whom they please at prices they and their employes can agree upon, and to discharge them at the expiration of their term of service for violation of their contract. So, also, the laborers have the right to fix a price upon their labor, and to refuse to work unless that price is obtained. They have this right singly or in combination. They may organize in order to improve their condition and secure better wages and may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. This, however, marks the limit of either party's right. The injunction granted by the court restrained the strikers from picketing the premises and from distributing boycott circulars which were said to embody threatening language. Labor, as the decision illustrates, possesses freedom of action and of combination, but that freedom must not be construed to include intimidation or coercion of others whose right to labor or to employ labor is equally free.

Sell off the roosters. They are not needed in the winter, and it is best to have new blood in the spring.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A New Year's Eve.

"Old year's weeping himself out with a vengeance. Never saw heavier rain to last About a record—eh, Mr. Noad?"

So said the rector as he shook the streaming water from his hat and coat in the cottage doorway, then entering seated himself on one side of the fire in the Windsor chair which the good man's granddaughter, a girl with a face like a polished apple, had placed for him.

The good man himself was very old; so crippled and bent with rheumatism that he was unable, except by long and painful effort, to rise from his chair. He lifted his gnarled hand to his forehead by the way of a respectful welcome. And, indeed, no prince of the land could have surpassed the perfect courtesy of that salute.

"A record for a rainfall—eh, Mr. Noad?" repeated the rector, cheerily, extending his chilled hands to the cozy fire.

The good man uttered a sort of low chuckle, full of pitying, though well-mannered, amusement.

"Will, will!.. he said. "But then you can't hrecken back ser fur as I can, zurr."

"And you can remember rain to beat this, Mr. Noad?"

"That I can, zurr. I der mind the winter zeason of vifty-vive and vifty-six, when I wur down to Mrs. Blain's, where Varmer Green do live now; and it rained worse nor this, nigh ivery day for six wiks; and the water in many parts wur right over the tops of the hidges. Aye, zurr, that wur summat like hrain—that wur."

The rector smiled and nodded. He had often heard of "vifty-vive and vifty-six" before. Those two dates had apparently crystallized in the good man's brain. Did you happen to allude in his presence to any exceptional season—exceptional frost, snow, heat, drouth, wet, or what not—out "vifty-vive and vifty-six" invariably came. The good man was very old. His memory now was often dim and hazy. And whether "vifty-vive and vifty-six" had really been such phenomenal years, or whether he was vaguely identifying all the unusual seasons of his former life with a date which some striking occurrence had indelibly impressed upon him, was fair matter of debate. He would, however, have been a rash man who should have treated it as debatable in the good man's presence.

The old fellow soon ceased his chuckling. A shadow seemed to settle on his wrinkled brow. He looked across at his visitor sadly and rather wistfully. The rector was new to the place, new, at least, as they reckon newness in that slowly changing country village, where almost every family, from the squire's downward, seems to be coeval with the land on which it lives. He had only held the living for a matter of four years. But he had a kind face—a face inviting to sufferers and sorrowful—and the good man had a burden of many, many weary years, whereof he yearned to unbosom himself. He had often been on the point of doing so before, but had not quite nerved himself to the effort. Tonight, however, his yearning was to have its way.

"Polly, child, bean't it time ye wur oft to help Jesse wiv the milking?" he said, turning to the young girl with the polished face.

"Yes, grandfeyther; I'll go this minute."

And taking up an old covering of sacking and a felt milking hat, she stepped outside into the splashing rain.

"You'd never get on at all without Polly. She's your right hand, eh?" said the rector.

"Aye, that she is A good little myde—a good little myde. I der wish Jess wur ser good a lad."

"I thought Jess had become quite steady," remarked the rector, always anxious to say a good word for everybody.

"Will, zurr, I doan't zay az how he be axackly onsteady. He doan't drink or hrin after the wenches. But he's a thriftless, mooning, caddling piece of it, zurr. He woan't niver do much good."

"Oh, come, I hope you are mistaken. When he grows older he will become wiser. Boys will be boys; we were boys once, eh, Mr. Noad?"

The good man did not answer. He was looking into the fire. The shadow had settled down more heavily upon his face. Still looking at the fire, he said, at length:

Der you think there's such a thing as being onder a curse from God, zurr?"

"No, no, Mr. Noad; surely not. The only curses that afflict men come from themselves—from their own sins and evil passons."

"Aye! aye! Vrom their own zins and evil passions," repeated the good man, in a dreamy voice. Then he added, after a silence broken only by the ticking of the tall clock in the corner "You niver know'd what it wur to have a darter go wrong, zurr?"

"Thank God I never did, Mr. Noad."

"Ah, will! I have knowed it, zurr—I have knowed it."

"My poor old friend!" said the rector, sympathetically.

"Aye, zurr. My own darter brought shame on us; and Jess wur the child of her zin."

"He is the more to be pitied, my friend. You should treat him with especial tenderness—with especial tenderness, Mr. Noad."

"I've niver been hard on him, zurr. Mebbe less hard than I oughter to hev bin. But I wur hard on his poor mither—I wur crule hard on my girl."

"Is she still living?" asked the rector.

"Nay, zurr, nay. She died soon arter Jess wur born. She wur drowned in the floods."

The good man spoke in a very low voice, sinking at the end to a whisper. Then he lifted his smock, pulled a great spotted handkerchief from his breeches pocket, and wiped his wrinkled face; and again restored the handkerchief to his breeches, before proceeding.

"It do all come back to me this evening, zurr; fur 'twas this viry night—the night of New Year eve—that Jess' returned onexpected; and a'most before she had spoken to me I knowed the causes on it. It wur a night like this—worse nor this. The hrain were beating down in streams. And my girl come in pale, wiv her wit hair hanging round her face, and her clothes soaked and dripping. I think, as I der look back, that no face wur iver more piteous and wild wiv arguish. It might hev milted anybody's heart, let alone a feyther's. But it niver milted mine. I had always bin a stright man; I had always held my head up. And what I saw when I looked at her hardened my feelings into stone. She fell upon her knees, jist theer, inside the doorway. She prayed for mercy, for kindness, for pardon My poor girl; If I'd a' bin A'mighty God she could niver have prayed to me more earnest. My heart wur friz. I wur harder nor tempered steel. I took her by the arm. I ordered her to pack and niver lit me see the face on her agen; and thin and theer I turnd her out into the hrain and darkness. It wur a crule, onpitying thing. But I wur a proud man thin, zurr, as proud, I der believe, as Satan hisself. And I turned her out."

The good man paused, never raising his eyes from the fire, and again wiped his face with the spotted handkerchief. At length he resumed:

"Neighbors proved kinder to her than her own flesh and blood. Some on them as found her next morning lying by the roadside, faint and drenched wiv hrain, and a'most dead, took her in. And wivin a wik Jess wur born. They did bring me word of it. I druv them away wiv curses and hard words. I said I did niver wish to hev news or tidings of her agen.

"But not many days wur passed afore I had to heer on my child agen. She wur found drowned in the floods, and I wur fetched to 'dentify her. I shall niver forgit how she look. She wur beautiful, zurr; my little myde wur always beautiful. But in the hirst and peace of death she wur more beautiful ner ever she had bin before. She wur a smiling, zurr, wiv her lips a little parted; aye, she wur smiling virry sweetly. It wur the smile of one in trouble as hev found an onexpected friend.

"I did begin to ask myself then, zurr, what her onexpected friend must think of me. And a grit fear come over me—a fear that hev clung about me iver since. Fur I know as well as if A'mighty God hisself had told me that his hand is heavy upon me day and night—day and night. And zo will continue, zurr, until I die. Not that I hev been visited worse, not so bad as many neighbours. Times hev ruled hard of late. And there's a power of small varmers, like me, as hev vailed and drifted into the house. But I hev struggled through and paid my way—paid my way. I've hed to scrape and pinch and vight for ivery ha'porth; but I hev done it, zurr. And 'tis summat to hev lived, the dree on us, and hev kept paid up, on thirteen arce and vour cow. In that respect, as you may say, the A'mighty hev niver stricken me as he hev stricken ser many. And there's Polly—she'm a good little myde to her old grandfeyther; and Jess, if he be a mooning, caddling lad, will, he might hev took to drinking, or swearing, or worse. Aye, aye! I ain't been visited by the A'mighty in my fam'ly or business, or nowt of that. There's them as might hold I've even been vavored. But, zurr, I knows, all one for that, as the A'mighty's face is stiddy sit aginst me, and that I shall yit feel the heft of my Maker's hand."

"Come! come!" said the rector, "you must not give away to those morbid feelings, my old friend. I do not doubt that God has forgiven you long ago. For you have repented sorely—have you not?—and made what amends you could by your kindness to her child?"

"Aminds, zur? Ah! There be no making aminds fo the did. Onkindness to the living may be washed and milted away during their life; but arter they are gone, that can niver be. Wur you iver in Chidder caves, zurr?"

"Yes, Mr. Noad, often."

"Aye. Then you hev seen them things they call stally tights. They's pitirfied now, zurr, and virm as hrock. They wur all soft and squashy once, and any myde might hev flicked 'em away wiv a duster. But today a mason and a cold cheesil would hev summat to do wiv 'em. That's wot onkindness to the did is like—hard and fixed and pitrified.

"It is good for us to be humble and not to forget our past sins," said the rector. "But it is not wise or right, my friend, always to be brooding over them. Remember, God is merciful. You say yourself that he has prospered you in business; that——"

"Prospered?" interrupted the old farmer. "Well, yis; I suppose I must call it 'prospered.' Vorty year—vorty long year—hev I spent on this zame little varm, and each of those vorty year hev been a year of anxious struggle and oncertainty; grinding wik by wik to scrape the hrint; always put to it for vood and clothes and vuel; sidom a month gone by but wot we wur druv up to our last ha'penny; and scarcely daring to look the vuture in the vace. Not that I'm grumbling. To hev struggled on at all is more than I've deserved from the A'mighty. But it hev bin a woary, weary life, zurr, and I hreckon he hev meant it to be zo. And I hreckon, too, that he hev hild his hand up and delayed to smite me, becos he knows that a punishment iver, iver hanging over is zurely the hiviest punishment of all to bear."

Before leaving him that evening the rector used every effort to console and cheer the old farmer, without, however, producing much effect, for the old fellow was in a morbid, nervous condition, in which reason and encouragement was alike wasted upon him. But the rector decided to see him again in a few days, when his state of mind might be more amenable to that comfort which it was his delight, as it was his privilege, to convey to the poor and afflicted. The rector was good and kind and simple. He was also hopelessly behind the times. He not only preached the literal precepts of the gospel; he actually believed in them.

Early next day, while the rector was engaged upon his morning toilet, he received a message that parish doctor had called and wished to speak with him upon an urgent matter. Having finished his dressing with all possible dispatch, the rector hurried downstairs to the front door, where the doctor was awaiting him in his gig—looking half-drowned in the still drenching downpour.

"Good morning, rector. I am sorry to bring you bad news of one of your parishioners. Old Farmer Noad is dying. He wishes to see you at once. I have come on straight here from him, and have promised to take you back in my trap. There is no time to lose."

"Farmer Noad? Dying? But I will waste no time—you shall tell me as we go," exclaimed the rector, rushing back into the hall for a hat and macintosh.

"You've not heard about the fire, eh?" said the medico, as our rector settled himself beside him in the gig.

"Fire? No? Do you mean to say that old Noad has been—been burnt?"

"Yes, poor fellow! A shocking thing! If he had not been so crippled he might have escaped with little injury, but as it was he has been frightfully burned, and is now fast collapsing under the shock."

"How did the fire break out? When was it?" cried the rector.

"It seems that one of the ricks caught first, and that the flames spread from that to the house. Little Polly was awakened by the heat and smoke about 5 this morning. By that time the house was well ablaze. The old man's bedroom was in the thickest of the flames. Both the girl and her cousin Jess have been badly burned in rescuing their grandfather. But they are young and strong, and will both recover. The old fellow cannot last more than a few hours."

"I am indeed grieved to hear it. I should have thought no fire could have lived in this soaking downpour," said the rector, shaking streams of water from the brim of his wideawake.

"No! A most extraordinary thing. Quite a phenomenal stroke of bad luck. While the fire was raging—so they tell me—the weather happened to hold up. But as soon as the engine had got it under down came the rain again in torrents. Never did weather, even in this miserable climate, behave with purer cussedness."

"And do they know how the fire originated?"

"Yes, with tolerable certainty. It appears that the boy Jess and some of his pals were smoking out in the cow shed last evening. No doubt some of their sparks lodged in the hay. Careless young mooncalf! He deserves to be—however, I mustn't say too much, for the lad has had a sharp lesson—a lesson of which he will carry the traces to his grave."

The rector was silent. A strange expression had come over his face—an expression of mingled excitement and awe. He did not speak another word for the rest of the drive.

When they had reached the neighbor's cottage to which Noad had been removed the rector dismounted from the gig and knocked at the door. He was at once ushered into the room where the old farmer lay.

His face had not been burnt. But his poor arms and legs were swathed in cotton wool, and he lay on the bed moaning softly, with eyes closed, as often a troubled child moans to himself in his sleep.

At the sound of the rector's voice the eyelids were raised and the old man slightly turned his head.

"Ah! you be come, zurr," he murmured. "And hev you heerd all about 'un?"

"Yes! yes, my friend. And truly grieved I am to find you in this case."

"Will thur! It wur hanging over me, and it hed to fall. Aye; thur be no misdoubting what this hev bin. It warn't by no accident that yest'rnight wur th' anniviversy, zurr, and that Jess—her Jess—did cause the fire. Nay, and it warn't no chance that the brain did stop jist while the flames wur gaining strength. You der mind what I told you last evening, zurr, and you can clearly zee the heft of the A'mighty's hand in this.

"But," continued the old fellow, after a short pause, speaking very dreamily. "Although I be in mortal pain and at the point to die, it doan't sim ser bad now as it did while it wur henging over. You der mind what I said to you, zurr, about them stally-tights in Chiddar caves? Will, now, I can plainly see them milting, eh' like icicles in a March sun. I wur always tirrified before to think of dying and of meeting my myde. But I bean't tirrified today. I der even yearn ter meet her. Fur I der know that wot wur pitrified bean't pitrified no more, and that I'll fined ne'er a stally-tight agin me in the kingdom above!"—London Truth

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The Imperial canal of China is the longest in the world and greatest in point of traffic. Its length is 2,100 miles, and it connects forty-one cities situated on its banks. It was completed in 1350, after 600 years spent on its construction.

GAMBLING AT "MY OSTEND" PAYS

AND KING LEOPOLD IS CONSEQUENTLY A HAPPY MAN.

Though the receipts of Monte Carlo have not fallen off those of Belgium's great gambling place, Ostend, almost doubled in the last season The only moral to be drawn from this is that gambling is on the increase in Europe. Ostend's success is highly gratifying to King Leopold It is the reward of a liberal spirit. The friend of a Liane de Pougy is no Puritan. He has tried to make Belgium the home of the oppressed of other countries He has said to the English and the Germans who think that money spent on missions is wasted that in his kingdom they may do as they choose. Frenchmen living along the border go into Belgium on Sundays for a spree without running any danger of arrest.

When Leopold found that a police official was oppressing "my Ostend," as he calls it, by too frequent arrests, he sent for the official, delivered to him a lecture on the value of personal liberty and then dismissed him. So the word went out that anybody who interfered with "my Ostend" was likely to get into trouble. Thus writes a London correspondent of the New York Press.

The "bourgeoise" forgive the king because his policy brings so much money into the little country: the sporting class hail him as a hero, and the masses do not care. If his regime were strict the old man's own liasons would not be forgiven as an amiable weakness. They would be considered scandals. And, as they say over the tables of the Cercle Prive at Ostend, it does not always pay to be good

The Cercle's license for the only gambling establishment in Ostend has just run out, and therefore the doors temporarily are closed. They will be opened as soon as the new lease is signed. Naturally, Ostend wants to get all the money it can out of the privilege. Considering the great increase in business it will not listen to so small a rental as $80,000 a year, which the Cercle has been paying. This last season the profits of the Cercle were no less than $1,400,000. The Cercle offers to pay $100,000 a year and to build in addition a handsome theater which will cost $200,000. But the officials of Ostend shake their heads. So great is their confidence in the popularity of their town that they believe that the Cercle will get the value of the theater back in a year. At present the Cercle and several other great corporations including the International Sleeping Car company, are raising the "ante" back and forth, while the grins of the officials are reflected on the face of the old roue who occupies the throne.

"My Ostend is doing well," says the king. "I knew that it would. The climate is lovely and it is an ideal place for pleasure. We have made it respectable. Everything is above board, as it ought to be. We grant only one license, and that under our direct supervision. This does not permit the ca aille to come."

The prince of Monaco must be a little chagrined to learn that his own Monte Carlo is proved by statistics to be less exclusive now than "my Ostend." The average loss of every person who plays at Monte Carlo is only $200; at Ostend, $400. This goes to show that the English man or American who drops in with the determination to quit after he loses £5 usually stays longer In all, over $2,500,000 was lost at the Ostend tables this season The two heaviest individual losses were $140,000 by an Englishman and $150,000 by a Russian, which somewhat eclipses poker playing at the Klondike

The Cercle spent $100,000 in furnishing men who had "broke" themselves at its table with money to pay any little debts that they had contracted at Ostend, pay their fare home and including, in the cases of big losers, a small present besides. This is the only gentlemanly thing to do, the managers of the Cercle will tell you. Otherwise the number of suicides of men who had lost their all might have been a hundred instead of a dozen That would be too many to conceal neatly, make a scandal and possibly call forth the remark in the kingdom that it was not right for the king to like French actresses

The Cercle employed a courtier who approached men who had lost their last cent as they left the table and told them, with a polite bow, that he was employed to make their fall easy. This discreet functionary did not leave his charge until he saw him safely on board a train. If the victim should commit suicide at Antwerp afterward, he would not figure in the mortal statistics of Ostend

The Cercle maintains that although it does not offer as much as some competitors, nevertheless the lease ought to be given to it as a matter of noblesse oblige because its quiet, effective methods, its willingness to spend money to avoid scandals, has made Ostend what it is, while a parsimonious policy would be Ostend's ruin. As a clinching argument it points out that no man ever blew his brains out at the table itself though such was the case at Monte Carlo. The courtier employed by the Cercle would at least lead the victim out to some quiet nook on the grounds to perform the deed, if the victim insisted upon killing himself.

M. Blanc the lessee of Monte Carlo, should have been mentioned among the conspicuous applicants for the lease.

"Nothing could have prevented the unfortunate gentleman from killing himself at our table" says M. Blanc. "The poor fellow was insane. There could be no better proof of the skill of my management than what followed. My croupier was as calm as M. Dupuy when a bomb was thrown into the chamber of deputies while he was presiding. My croupier showed no more emotion than raising his eyebrows. He called to the attendants to take the unfortunate gentleman away. Another guest sat down in his place, and the play went on as if nothing had happened."

Possibly the magnate of Monte Carlo foresees the inevitable. The rise of Ostend may mean the decline of the older resort. There is a tendency among the gullible to spend their money while away on vacations. Ostend is a summer resort. It is nearer England and Germany than Monte Carlo and quite as near Russia. The height of M. Blanc's ambition is to have both a summer and a winter palace and have his guests follow him from one to the other.

M. Blanc ought to become celebrated as the author of an original system of moral philosophy.

"Monte Carlo is not bad It is good," he once said. "All the rich and the great come here to be cured of mental maladies beyond the resources of doctors What relaxation for the man who cannot sleep for thought of his enterprises is there beside a gentleman's game! He comes to Monte Carlo; he forgets all; he returns to his labors sane and well. Ah! Monte Carlo has saved thousands from insanity."

By telegraph, you, no doubt, have heard a great deal of Emperor William's row with the principality of Lippe-Detmold, which is the supreme topic of comment in Germany at present It is difficult enough for a European to understand the details of it, and, like a great many other things that come out of Germany, it must be Greek to the average American.

A good pedestrian could walk around the boundary of Lippe in a day Its capital, Detmold is a town of 10,000 population. Nevertheless Lippe is one of the twenty five sovereign states which form the German empire, and it sticks up for its rights all the more vigorously because it is small. The trouble began with Prince Alexander, who came to the throne in 1895. Alexander is incapable of ruling because he believes that he is a parrot. On account of his insanity and as he had no children, the direct line became extinct. Three claimants asserted their right to the throne Alexander's father has prepared a decree conferring the throne on Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, which is an even sma ler principality than Lippe itself. The diet of Lippe would not confirm the decree, but, nevertheless, the government put Adolph on to the throne He had powerful influence at the court and he proposed to hold on.

But Lippe-Biesterfeld and the Lippe-Weissenfeld branches of the house each claimed that its consanguinity to Alexander was nearer than that of Adolph. They took the matter to the supreme court of the empire, which appointed a board of arbitration that decided that Prince Adolph would have to give up his place to Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld. The expense of this judicial decision was more than the taxes of Lippe for a year.

Adolph was no sooner off the throne than he proceeded to get back at his successor. He appealed to the emperor that, on the ground of the inferior rank of Ernst's wife, Ernst's children should not receive the military honors to which the members of reigning families are by custom entitled Emperor William agreed with him and gave an order to the army to that effect. Ernst boiled with rage, and sent a telegram to the emperor, protesting. Then William rose up in all of his imperial dignity and sent to Ernst the curt reply the result of which is fairly to shake the foundations of the empire:

"I refuse to allow you to address me in that style," he said.

Ernst is in luck. He has become the man of the hour. The saying of the king of Bavaria has become the cry of all the princes.

"We are not vassals, but federal princes," the king of Bavaria told Emperor William face to face at a banquet.

Ernst has laid a solemn protest against the emperor's action before all the sovereign princes and states of the German empire. He has denied his majesty's right to assume disciplinary powers over a federal prince. He has appealed to the treaties which placed the rulers of the federal states on a basis of complete equality with one another.

To Emperor William's horror this protest, which was made in secret, has been published in a Viennese paper and is now known to all Germany. The federal princes are against William to a man. Not since the German princes conferred imperial dignity upon the king of Prussia in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, has the relation between the empire and the states been so strained. The whole public opinion of Germany is against William and any number of editors have been sent to jail for daring to say so.

The inhabitants of the states other than Prussia are bitter, while the Prussians themselves say, with true German philosophy, "What is the use of causing so much feeling over such a little matter?"

"It is the entering wedge," say the princes, "which means the forfeiture of our rights to the emperor, and, therefore, is a matter of great moment, though it seems so small."

FRYE AND THE FRENCH BARBER

How He Got His Hair Cut at a Maine.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal: In a letter to his family in Lewiston Senator Frye relates a little incident of experience in Paris that takes the form of a joke on himself. "Mrs Frye remarked to me the other day," writes the senator, "that I needed a hair cut. I was on my way to join anew the company of counts, hereditary dukes, noble lords and earls, and although I don't care a rap for all the quarterings on their crests, I don't want my hair to go romping over my oat collar, and that's just what Mrs. Frye said it did do. Now, I am a bit particular about who shears my poll. I know a man in Lewiston who can suit me. I lie back in his chair while he talks fishing and fox hunting and neighborhood news, and he shears it to my taste. I have my favorite barber in Washington, but in Paris I am not on speaking terms with many of the tonsorial profession, and, as I said, I am particular about how it is cut So I took down my book of 'Conversational French in One Hour' and turned to where a man is instructed how to go to his barber's and get a Lewiston, Me., hair cut. I put in some time on the matter, and, banishing all thoughts of peace treaty, Spanish ratiocination and attendant annoyances I went forth in quest of a hair cutter, Mrs. Frye telling me not to be gone long. I found my shop and went in. A barber approached me as I took off my top coat, and I turned on him feeling a good deal more embarrassed than I did the first time I ever addressed the house, and that is saying a good deal. He bowed and I bowed, and then I addressed him voluminously in conversational French, decut and where. He looked puzzled. Again I went over it, and, gaining confidence from the attention that I arroused, I illustrated it by signs that must have convinced him that I wanted my head cut off right above my coat collar. The man hesitated and finally, spreading his hands out in a deprecatory gesture, said to me in choice English, 'Ah, I beg your pardon. You are a Dutchman, I see, and speak no French. We do not speak Dutch, but do you happen to speak English?' We got on very well after that, and I got a very good hair cut."

Fallacies Regarding Popular Goverment.

Boston Transcript: Current definitions of Democracy were criticised by David MacGregor Means in his lecture in the Lowell institute course He also described popular fallacies regarding the will of the people. He said that in representative government we do not get the will of the majority In a great many cases the majority has no will, and cannot have any upon particular laws or decisions. There may be a majority in favor of a general policy, yet ignorance as to the policy the laws actually passed would promote is frightfully prevalent Not one person in one hundred in New York or Pennsylvania knows what laws are to be enacted or what the laws are after they are enacted It is absurd to maintain that the hundreds of thousands of laws passed in this country are the intelligent declarations of the popular will They embody the desires of particular factions and interests; they are prepared by the attorneys of those interests and are enacted by compromise, by surreptitious means, by wire pulling and by log-rolling.

In this country the veto of the president may be much more an expression of the popular will than can be obtained by a popular vote. The greater the number of persons, in fact, the greater is the difficulty of ascertaining their will, and the more simple must be the ideas and the volitional acts which they can be counted upon to have in common The lecturer illustrated these positions by citing examples taken from legislatures abroad and at home

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A Massachusetts Claim.

Boston Transcript: Massachusetts does more in proportion to population to support the postal department than any other state in the union The people here spend an average of over $3 apiece each year for stamps, envelopes and other postal supplies New York comes second and Ohio Twenty-third which shows that most of the Ohio office seekers transact their business at Washington in person or by long distance telephone.

MOSES AS A SCHOOLBOY.

Instruction of Egyptian Youth in Time of the Pharaohs.

Pall Mall Gazette Modern re... and scholarship especially the ... that have been made in deciphering inscriptions of the monuments ... a system of instruction even in the ... of Moses which surprises us ... we could not believe it possible w... proof (or overwhelming and am... ... of law preparing for the civ... are examinations in the time of the ... we begin to think that some ... is joking But I make this asser... sober earnest about which there ... no doubt. Lads in those days pr... for the learned professions just as ... do now, and some of the pictures strongly suggestive of "crammers would seem too that the noble ... self-defense was included in the ... from the way Moses stood up ... boorish shepherds and vanquished ... Games of various kinds were fre... ... of which we have lost touch but ... ery and wrestling stand out promi... in the list and the illustrations of ... are numerous

The alphabet acquired, which ... generally be taught at home—pr... by private tutors—the course of ... tion could be determined by the ch... profession To the educated classes were the priesthood, the army ar... civil service There were the three professions and the subjects taught the great centers of learning, like ... polis or Hermopolis, would inclu... ligion, astronomy and astrology; and the use of incantations, me... anatomy, the use of amulets and ch... history, probably one extra languag... gineering, mensuration, land surv... construction architecture, geo... military exercises—all athletic ... were encouraged, arithmetic said ... been revealed by Thot, and law ... civil service was, perhaps, the wide... fession, as it included the posts ... king's household, the office of tax... superintendence of public works, chief butler and the chief baker. ... time of Joseph would come unde... head, and were probably men of ... ment and education. There woul... be under this head the record ... where a large number of men wo... employed writing the national ... The highest education, of course, w... manded for admission to the pries... Indeed, the training never stoppe... embraced almost everything. The ... hood had the pick of the men. Ce... next came the civil service. For the requirements were not severe, mo... gard being paid to the military a... exercises. The priests were not on... ministers of religion, they were a... and magicians, and probably law...

A most desirable post was to get i... regal household, in immediate atte... upon the king. Magicians were so favored, hence the diligent stu... magic. Perhaps some youthful ... would offer no objection to such a ... being introduced into our public ... and would regard it as fine fun, to walking sticks to turn into serpent... date trees to grow out of cricket ... One wonders what Egyptian E... were like; whether they were ... chievous and as boisterous as ... lads: if so, what a time the maste... have had, and what floggings the... have been.

Wonderful stories are told of ... gic'ans. I mean, of course, the ... of the art—a position, I suppose ... lad who had a taste for that ... aspired to win. "Is it true," said ... to one of these sorcerers, "tha... canst replace a head that has be... off?" On his admission that he ... so, Pharaoh immediately proceeded ... his power to the test. "Bring me ... oner, and let him be slain," comm... the king. The magician answered ... "Nay, not a man sire, my master ... command that this air should be ... ted; a fine animal will suffice. ... goose was brought, its head was ... and the body placed on the rig... and the head of the goose on the l... of the hall. He recited his forma... from the book of magic; and lo, the ... began to hop forward, the head m... meet the body, and when both uni... goose began to cackle. The same ... was gone through with a bull and ... can Many similar stories are to...

Moses, as the protege and the ... son of a princess, would have ... reach the whole range of education ... has been briefly described. His ... mother, as a princess royal, wou... her own estate, palace and retinu... tendants. Probably she would be a ... ess of one or more of the colleges, ... lad Moses would have every ... which wealth and influence cou... There is the flash of genius, there ... the solidity of the scholar in the ... made Israel a nation and the ... ing power of his age. No man in ... world's history has done so ... Moses As statesman, soldier, ... historian, poet, the story which fa... us as children retains its attracti... redoubles its force when we rea... men in the light of modern researc... much of his marvelous success ... his education we cannot estimate, ... ture to say that the palm of be... greatest man in the world's histor... be awarded to Moses, a public sc... of the time when the Pharaohs ... Egypt, before the first mud hut ... built in the valley of the Tiber, an... this country of ours "was not."

Coolness in Danger.

From the Youth's Companion: When ... tives of the Gold Coast hinterland ... Lieut. Henderson, an English army of... got into a wordy discussion as to ... would kill him. The victim listened ... but with outward calmness.

"Oh, well," said the lieutenant ... can not be bothered with your argume... very sleepy. Let me know when you'... cided," and off to sleep he apparently ...

The unexpected performance saved ... His calm indifference persuaded Samo... that they were dealing with some ... mense importance Unwilling to take ... selves the responsibility for his dea... sent him unharmed to Samory's cour... Jimini country.

Once again Lieut. Henderson saved ... by a like exhibition of courage. He ... mory on a throne, surrounded by ... riors, yet when motioned to do homa... hands and knees he did nothing of ... He sat down on the throne beside Sam... shook that monarch warmly by the ha...

Thanks to his coolness and assurance ... accepted as the representative of a ... ereign instead of a captive doomed ... He talked to Samory of the queen ... mory talked to him.

Thus a mission which might have ... so many African missions have ende... terrible silence and a suspicion of ... horror, may end in a valuable ... relations between Great Britain and ... hammedans of Western Africa.

Our Girls Study Farming

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Fift... are students of farming at the co... agriculture, Minneapolis." They ... complete course, the same as th... It seems strange that mo e women ... turn to agriculture as a trained ... They already sustain half the la... farming in the housekeeping depa... and it should offer a profitable ... to capable women plac d in full ... The course at Minneapolis covers ... of three years, with special ... in housekeeping this taking the p... blacksmithing, carpentry and ... drill for the men.

New Insurance Company.

Sioux City, Iowa, Special, Dec... new life insurance company, the ... corporation promoted here ... "smash" in 1893 is in process of ... tion by local business men. It will ... among its shareholders most of ... ing Sioux City capitalists, and ... managed entirely by Sioux City ... men engaged in its formation ... mind as much the benefit it will ... local banking institutions as the... they are likely to derive from ... nection with the company itsel...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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IF YOU HAVE
La GRIPPE A
SURE CURE IS PURE
RYE WHISKEY, WHICH
Can be had at the
CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. R. FINNELL, Managing Editor.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

PEACE AND PROPERTY.

The treaty, on the strength of which peace has been obtained for America and Spain for at least a few months, was yesterday put before the senate for acceptance. What senators will make war again by preventing its ratification?

How many shortsighted statesmen will seek to fill the remainder of this winter and perhaps the year with the anxieties that filled the year of the Maine's destruction? Who by hauling down the American flag in the Philippines will throw a fresh firebrand into the war-camp of the world, wherein we now know that we live like other aspiring and hopeful nations?

Responsibility for reviving the troubles of international discussion and for sacrificing the hard-earned and fruitful prestige that followed the capture of Manila will be a heavy load to bear for either man or party.

By the grace of extraordinary fortune we have closed a war between ourselves and a foreign power in a blaze of prosperity. When the treaty is ratified and the sovereignty of the Phillippines settled in our name beyond doubt, then, and then only, may we look forward to seeing realized in 1899 the brilliant promises with which 1898 came to an end.

The whitest and sweetest honey comes from Watson's.

GOOD FELLOW

Is Mark Hanna Since he Had the Second Regiment Mustered Out.

The Committee Selected Some Time Ago Tenders Him a Vote of Thanks.

The following was yesterday forwarded to Senator Hanna:

HON M. A. HANNA,

DEAR SIR:—This committee, which was selected at a mass meeting of the citizens of Lima to urge the War Department to dismiss the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the Federal service at the earliest date compatible with the war situation, on our own behalf, but more particularly on behalf of the citizens of North-western Ohio desires to express our most greatful acknowledgements of the services you have rendered us in this connection.

The people of this community, but more especially those who have a personal interest in the welfare of the young men who make up this Regiment, are aware how great a favor was your personal interest in this matter, and cognizant of the demands made upon your time by affairs of more general importance, they are most thankful for the kindly manner in which you acted in their behalf.

We take the greatest pleasure, also, in assuring you that the young men who are the direct beneficiaries of the order for their discharge, without exception so far as we know, are greateful, equally on account of the results of your efforts and the generous manner in which you interested your self in securing their discharge.

Again acknowledging the greatful obligations of our people, we are.

Yours most faithfully,

W. H. STANDISH, Chairman.
JNO. W. LUTZ, Sec'y.
S. S. WHEELER.
THEO. D. ROBB.
JAMES HARLEY.
WM. M. MELVILLE.
T. A. ROBINSON.
W. K. BOONE
DAVID APPLAS.
GEO. MYERS

SUEE FOR $22,000

Wabash Begins Action Against Detroit & Lime Northern.

WANT RENT FOR TRACKS

Papers Denouncing the Rentals Filed Yesterday Afternoon—Date For Trial Not Set.

The Wabash railroad is tired of assisting the new foundling, the D. & L. N. railway, any further without pay for such help, says the Toledo Commercial, and has filed suit in the United States district court to get from the new road what is already owing the Wabash, a little matter of $22,000 or more.

The D. & L. N. entered into a deal with the Wabash for the use of a fraction of over eight miles and a half of the latter's system trackage, which gave the line an entrance into Detroit.

For use of this section of the Wabash track the Lima road obligated itself to pay a fair rental to the Wabash. Cash, however was not forthcoming, and yesterday, when the total amount of the rental had reached the snug sum of some few dollars over 22,000, the Wabash decided upon drastic measures.

Late yesterday afternoon a petition was filed in the United States district court clerk's office asking the United States district court to compel the D. & L. N. to pay its debt.

No date has been set for the trial of the case.

BANDY WITH THE D. & L. N.

A. J. Bandy, of the D. T. & M., will become chief clerk on the traffic department of the D. & L. N., and will be in the office of General freight and passenger agent Chambers at Detroit. Mr. Bandy was formerly chief clerk in the office of Superintendent Floeter, of the O. H. & D., here.

NOTES.

Passenger engineer Jacob Eich, of the C., H. & D., was called to Amboy, Ills., yesterday by the death of his mother.

The Big Four hauled 6 056,313, people last year and has a record of not having killed one passenger.

Dill pickles at Watson's.

Vick Bedford has returned to Ann Arbor, Mich., after spending the past two weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Bedford.

A job lot of nice pickles, 5c a bottle at Watson's.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Milchner Herring at Watson's.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.

FLOUR—Spring patent, $3.50@4.00; spring fancy, $3.10@3.35; spring family, $2.85@3.00; winter patent, $2.75@2.70; fancy, $3.05@3.20; family, $2.40@2.60; extra, $2.00@2.30; low grade, $1.80@2.00; rye, northwestern, $2.95@3.10; do city, $3.00@3.25 per bri

WHEAT—No. 2 red quotable nominally at 75c.

CORN—Sales: Yellow ear, track, at 36c

OATS—Sales: No. mixed, track, 26½c; No. mixed, track, 28½c; No. 3 white, track, 30½c.

HOGS—Select shippers, $3.80@3.85; select butchers, $3.70@3.80; fair to good packers, $3.65@3.75; fair to good light, $3.50@3.60; common and rough, $3.00@3.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, $4.35@4.85; good to choice butchers, $4.10@4.00; fair to medium butchers, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.85@4.00, good to choice, $3.50@3.75; common to fair, $2.25@3.00.

LAMBS—Extras, $5.20@5.40; good to choice, $4.80@5.20; common to fair, $4.25@4.75

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.00@5.75; common and large, $4.00@5.75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

WHEAT—May, 77½c; July, 68½c.

CORN—January, 35c; May, 37½@37¾c; July, 38½c.

OATS—January, 26½c; May, 27½@27¾c; July, 26½c.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.

CATTLE—Prime, $5.20@5.35; common, $3.40@3.75; heifers, $3.00@4.50; others unchanged.

HOGS—Plgs, $3.60@3.65; stags, $2.50@3.00; others unchanged.

SHEEP—Prime, $4.40@4.50; common, $2.75@3.25; choice lambs, $5.40@5.50; good, $5.25@5.40; others unchanged.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

OILDOM

A Slump in the Eastern Market Yesterday and Another

DECLINE THIS MORNING.

The Carne's well on the Custer Farm—Standard and Cudahy Fight—Other News.

There was another slump in the price of Eastern oil of one cent this morning which together with the decline of yesterday, places the Pennsylvania crude at $1 16. There has been no change in the western product.

THE LIMA MARKET.

South Lima	75c
North Lima	80c
Indiana	75c

The most important thing in the local oil field yesterday was the well of John Carnes on the Custer lease, near Union Chapel in Bath township. At 15 feet in the sand the well showed fluid. As it is some distance from other developments the outcome is quite imper ant.

The Ohio shot No 10 on the L. Crumrine, Perry township, yesterday It is a small producer.

DENOUNCING STATE OFFICIALS.

A dispatch from Hartford, Ind. states:

"Few people have any conception of the vast amount of oil produced and the enormous amount of money paid for the same to the Indiana producers from 1897 up to the present time. Over 170,740,695 barrels of the fluid have been run into the pipe lines from the Ohio and Indiana fields. At average price of 47-12 cents a barrel it represents an outlay in cash of $81,100,820.13. This vast amount has been paid to the producers and farmers for their oil product. The oil industry within the past eight years has grown to be one of the state's profitable sources of revenue. The people of this section denounce the action of the Ohio officials who are attempting to oust the Standard Oil company from doing business in that state. In Indiana there is nothing to conflict with the oil industry, except the waste of gas, and the oil question in this state is let severely alone."

A large roll of very fine toilet paper for 5c at Watson's.

WANTED:—Two starchers at Niagra Laundry at once. 3-t

EARLY MORNING

Fire on the South Side This Morning Damage Slight.

About 6:30 o'clock this morning the fire department was called to 945 south Reese avenue, a residence owned by Nicholas Craig. Defective flue the cause. Damage $15.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Jan. 4th.

THE FAMOUS

Brothers Byrne

Of 8 Bells Renown.

In their entirely New Pantomimic Raeing Comedy,

Going to the Races

Positively the Greatest Production of Pantomimic Comedy ever given in this country.

50 PEOPLE 50

SEE
The Great Race Scene!
Six Thoroughbred Race Horses
The Realy Fire Scene
The Wonderful Air Ship
Then Fun Engine and Horses
The Laughing Show of the World.

Prices 25, 50, 75c and $1.00.

Constant Coughing

Constant coughing is not only very annoying, but the continuous hacking and irritation will soon attack and injure the delicate lining of the throat and air passages. A simple cough is bad enough; but a chronic cough is really dangerous. Take advice and use the celebrated Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once and be cured.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

STORES 233-235 NORTH MAIN STREET.

Shopping Occasion to Keep in Mind.

Grasses and flowers are still snugged away under the snow. Corn and wheat and the grain family haven't thought of peeping out of the ground as yet—but

Its Harvest Time at Thomson's.

It's a time of upheaval of stocks of disorganized prices—of happenings in merchandise that means much gain to the pocket. Here are some ofthem: January Cloak Sale—as an illustration.

All $10 Cloaks for $6.50.

20 per cent discount on all Tailor Made Skirts.
33 1-3 per cent discounton all Tailor Made Suits.
25 per cent discount on all Silk and Cloth Waists.
20 per cent discount on all Dress Goods

This offers you unlimited choice from one of the largest up-to-date Dress Goods Stocks ik Northwastern Ohio-at a big saving in price, 25 per cent, discount on all Emdroideries and Laces. All Trimmed Millinery at one-half price.

OUR BIG JANUARY LINEN SALE.

Shrewd housekeepers gather thesr Linen Harvest at Thomson's

Unbleached Table Damask.

Regular Prices.	Sale Prices.
Our 25 cent Unbleached Table Linen	20 cents a yard
Our 35 cent Unbleached Table Linen, 54 in. wide,	25 cents a yard
Our 50 cent Unbleached Table Linen, 54 in. wide,	39 cents a yard
Our 75 cent Unbleached Table Linen, 72 in. wide,	50 cents a yard

Bleached Table Linen.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
25 cent Bleached Damask, 54 in. wide,	18 cents a yard
35 cent Bleached Damask, 58 in. wide,	25 cents a yard
50 cent Bleached Damask, 60 in. wide,	39 cents a yard
75 cent Bleached Damask, 72 in. wide,	50 cents a yard

Turkey Red Damask.

Regular Prices.	Sale Prices.
35 cent Novelty Damask, 60 inches wide,	18 cents a yard
18 cent Turkey Red Damask, 54 inches wide,	12 1-2 cents a yard
30 cent Turkey Red Damask, 60 inches wide,	20 cents a yard
35 cent Turkey Red Damask, 60 inches wide,	23 cents a yard

TOWELINGS.

	Sale Price.
Bleached and Unbleached Crash—Huck and Twilled,	2 cents
Toilet Fancy Crash, good width and quality,	3 cents
Fine Toilet Twill Crash—Bleached and Unbleached,	4 cents
All Linen Toweling—wide,	5 cents a yard
18-inch All Linen Toweling—Red Border—usual price 10 cents, for	6 1-2 cents
Bleached Plaid Crash, assorted—elegant quality Linen,	6 cents a yard

You Can't Afford to Miss Our Linen Sale,

TOWELS.

	Sale Price.
Large Sized Towels, 20 by 40 inches, fringed,	5 cents
Bleached Towels, fringed, size 18 by 36 inches,	5 cents
The Hobson Twilled Towels, extra size,	10 cents

See our Special Offer, a fine 50 cent Damask Towel, size 23 by 47 inches, fringed. fancy borders,

Sale Price 25 Cents.

Large size hemstitched Huck Towels, 16 by 30, 10 cents each.
Fringed and bordered Damask Towels, 14 by 28, 8 cents each.
Fringed and bordered Damask Towels, 16 by 30, 10 cents each.
Turkish Towels for 5, 8 and 10 cents. The great supplying opportunity of the year.

NAPKINS.

A wide gathering of these household necessities.
An elegant quality tf Linen Napkins, 50 cents a dozen.
Another special value for your attention.
A large size 3-4 Bleached Damask Dinner Napkins, 98 cts; usual value $1.25.

BED QUILTS.

Prettiest styles of the 1899 patterns. We expect to make a new record in selling Bed Quilts. What we want you to see:
The 50 cent Bed Spread that we sell for 39 cents,
The 75 cent Bed Spread that we sell for 50 cents.
The $1.00 Bed Spread that we sell for 75 cents.

The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

STORES 233-235 NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TRADE MARK **Palmo Tablets** Fifty Cents Per Box

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY. Stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissue, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Impotence, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

H. F. Vortkamp, north-east corner Main and North streets.

HARRY RUMPLE

—DEALER IN—

HARD and SOFT COAL

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Catarrh, Throat and Lung Trouble treated by Vapor Inhalation.

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Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

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Rooms 40 and 41, Metropolitan block, ... Lima, Ohio. . . . . .

BEN LEE,

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to No. 112 North Elizabeth street between the P. O. and Y. M. C. A. Call and see him.

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First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices

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To his home at corner of North and Elizabeth streets. Stoves connected on short notice and all kinds of repair work prompt ly attended to.

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Clothes cleaning, dyeing and repairing a specialty. Dyers, hatters and furiers'

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Manufacturers of Latest Styles

North Main Street. . . . . **MEN'S SHOES,**

Save your money by getting your shoes repaired. PRICES FOR REPAIRING: Men's half soles, sewed, 50c; Ladies' half soles, sewed, 35c; Boys' half soles, sewed, 40c; Children's half soles, sewed, 25c; Men's heels, 30c; Women's heels, 15c.

Pure oak tanned leather used. Work done while you wait.

GENTS' SEWED CALF SHOES.

Made to measure, perfect fit guaranteed, $3.

All the latest styles and shapes. Select your own leather and see your shoes made

PATCHING OF ALL KINDS.

Ready made goods kept in stock at Lowest Prices. Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers.

Will be open next Saturday. Call and see us and save your money.

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Most complete General Repair Shop in Lima.

All Kinds of Patent Models Made to Order.

Have removed from the Gazette block to the Davis room, 134 North Union street, just south of High.

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And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, and 22 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

JAMES FOLEY,

The Shoe Dealer

Store 622 North Main Street.

Sells shoes as cheap as anyone and keeps open until 8 o'clock in the Evening to accomodate his customers.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. The Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

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CORN - CRISPS

. . . . ARE DELIGHTFUL . . . .

Try them once and you will have found the Perfection of Confectionery

Umbrella Hospital.

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No. 127 E High Street.

Manufacturer of Umbrellas and Parasols to order.

Repairing and recovering neatly done. Baby Cabs repaired to order.

Only up to date concern of this kind in Lima. Give him a call.

NO WIRES ARE USED.

Development in France of Telegraphing Through Space.

A Line in Practical Working Order in the Laboratory of M. Ducretet at Paris—Is Two and a Half Miles Long.

A report on the French development of wireless telegraphy is submitted to the state department by Commercial Agent Atwell, at Roubaix. Mr. Atwell quotes a French scientific paper giving briefly the progress of wireless electrical transmission since the discovery of the Hertz waves in 1889. Practical work in this line is now being done by M. Ducretet in his Paris laboratory, where he has in successful operation a wireless telegraphic plant sending messages four kilometers (2.48 miles). The success of M. Ducretet depends upon the use of a special radio-conductor, generally known in this country as the Branly tube. This takes the place of the soft iron magnet in an ordinary telegraphic instrument. The special receiver is connected with an ordinary Morse sounder, and is operated from the distant sending station without any other conductor than the atmosphere. It is interesting to note that the report mentions that the message is written out with an old paper tape and pencil receiver, although this device has been practically discarded in telegraph offices in this country for many years. The sending station of M. Ducretet's office is equipped with a mast 65 feet high above the roof of his laboratory. This is said to be necessary to start the current above the interference of surrounding buildings, as the electric waves will pass through an ordinary wall, but are deflected by iron constructions. M. Ducretet says the British government has been experimenting with a practically identical apparatus for the transmission of naval signals, and has sent messages between Bornemouth and the Isle of Wight (distance not given). He says that while his experiments do not indicate that the Hertz telegraphy will in the near future take the place of ordinary wire lines, it has already been demonstrated of practical value for lighthouse and naval signals, for exploring service and like uses. He further says that his machine may be utilized not only for sending messages, but that a series of incandescent lights may be lighted at a distance; or mine charges may be exploded, it being only a question of obtaining sufficient power.

In view of this report, it may be interesting to note the fact that during the early days of the late war the navy department gave serious consideration to a scheme for the use of a system of wireless telegraphy to enable warships to communicate with the shore. This was suggested by Tesla and his colleague, but with the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt the negotiations were dropped.

RULE IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Henry to Give as Great Independence of Action as Possible.

Addresses a Letter to the Mayors and Councils in the Various Towns Outlining His Future Policy in Island.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, military governor of Porto Rico, has addressed a letter to the president of the insular cabinet and its members announcing his future policy.

He declares that so far as possible he wishes to give independence of action to the mayors and councils in the various towns, and to hold them responsible for the conditions that follow. He lays especial stress upon the necessity of cleaning the towns and providing for them an adequate police.

It is his intention, he says, to appoint to the council only men who are selected by the people or recommended by the council itself. In regard to the method of elections he is as yet in doubt, but intimates that the suffrage will not be restricted to those who can read and write, as only 14 per cent. of the people would be able to vote under this rule.

A man in office, Gen. Henry announces, will not be removed except for cause. Should such removal become necessary he expects the council to effect it, and will act himself only upon the failure of the council to do so.

Gen. Henry asks the mayors how many instructors they can pay who can teach the English language. He thinks that those unable to teach in any other tongue than English can do the work by object lessons. American women for teaching, he says, can be obtained at $50 a month in gold, and are well worth it.

The general declares it his purpose to introduce a few American policemen to teach the native policemen their duties, and to encourage them to exercise some authority, "which at present they do not seem desirous of doing."

Gen. Henry announces that men should not be put in jail unless charges are brought against them. "The injustice of holding men in jail without charges," he says, "or putting them in jail and holding them there without trial, which seems to be the custom in this country, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people, and will not be allowed. When civil courts fail to try the cases of bandits and murderers I have organized commissions whose duties will be to bring these men to trial."

The general declares that politics should be discarded until laws are enacted to govern the island, and that articles of an incendiary character will not be allowed in the newspapers.

AND NOW EVERY ONE DEFERS TO THE DRUGGIST.

CRAZY FREAK OF KANSAS MAN

Ran Naked Through a Snowstorm at Claflin to Win a Bet of Five Dollars.

Something unusual occurred in town the other day, when the storm was raging at its fiercest, says the Claflin (Kan.) Banner. At the Bailey hotel a number of men were talking about the storm, when Bob Bailey remarked that he would go to the depot and back naked for five dollars. A bystander offered to bet this sum that he couldn't do it, and no sooner was the money in sight when Bob commenced to disrobe. He dashed from the hotel and sped away for the depot, nearly two blocks away. Down the street he went, where on most any other day 100 eyes would have been turned on him in astonishment, and, after touching the depot, returned on the same route, now facing the driving snow, and reported at the hotel in precisely two minutes. The bystander was out five dollars.

MARVELOUS STRIKE OF GOLD.

A Vein of Almost Pure Metal Found in the Mikado Mine, Ontario.

Rat Portage, Ont., is excited over a marvelous strike made in the Mikado gold mine. The ore fills a slope 40 feet high and two and a third feet wide, and the richest ore is worth at a conservative estimate from $25,000 to $35,000 a ton in free milling gold. The ore is being put in barrels and sacks and men are guarding their treasure. The mine is owned in England. At a low estimate there is now a quarter of a million dollars in sight. Miners coming in say the vein is now 11 feet wide, with no decrease in value. The length and depth of the ore body are not yet determined.

Yes We Do.

Thank you one and all for your liberal patronage during the past year. Your purchases have increased our business over any preceding year since our existance. We trust your trading with us has been entirely satisfactory and that we shall merit a continuance of your favors during 1899. Pardon us for assuming that good goods, in a measure, had much to do with our progress, and let us assure you that quality will be the greatest consideration of our merchandising the coming year.

LIMA TEA CO., 21 Pub. Sq.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects. H. F. Vortkamp, northaast corner Main and North streets.

News and Opinions

Of National Importance.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The Young Sovereign Makes It Her Custom to Personally Inspect All Cabinet Business and Petitions.

That Queen Wilhelmina is determined not to be a simple figurehead in the government of the Netherlands has recently been evinced in numerous instances.

The officers of a prominent society of The Hague, having occasion to submit a new constitution for royal approval, were counseled by a lawyer to address themselves to the secretary of the ministry. As it is her majesty's custom to daily inspect the business before her cabinet and to confer with her ministers, she instructed the secretary to return the document to the society with the following notice for publication:

"It is the expressed wish of her majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, that all business of importance and all requests for royal aid shall be sent direct to her majesty. Furthermore, the queen announces herewith that her subjects may rest assured that all reasonable petitions will receive her prompt consideration.

"All letters are to bear this simple address: 'To her majesty, Queen Wilhelmina.'

"The secretary of the cabinet has been instructed to return in future all letters and documents intended for the queen personally and not addressed as directed."

Coaling Stations in the Pacific.

Of about 30 recognized coaling stations in the Pacific, Great Britain owns at least 12 and the United States six.

LIGHTNING MARITAL CHANGES.

Kansas Woman Transfers Her Affection with Amazing Rapidity.

John Vanhassell and Mrs. Lulet Whittaker were married the other day at Sedalia, Mo., at the home of the bride, and have gone to Americus, 12 miles north of Emporia, Kan., to live. The two were married once before. About a year ago they first met in Topeka, fell in love with each other and eloped to Kansas City, where they were married. Vanhassell brought his bride home, where they lived happily for about a week, when James Whittaker, of Topeka, came and claimed Vanhassell's bride as his wife and made her pack up all her belongings and leave with him. This she very willingly did, claiming that Vanhassell had captivated her against her own wishes. Later Whittaker sued Vanhassell, and Vanhassell sued Whittaker for alienating a wife's affections, and until these latest developments it was thought that the Whittakers were still living happily in Topeka. Mrs. Vanhassell when seen said that Whittaker and she had to leave Topeka to avoid the gossip; that Whittaker abused her and she was obliged to leave him and return home to Sedalia. From there she wrote Vanhassell, who hastened to her side, and, as he states, married her just as soon as she could procure a divorce. The bride seems quite proud of the fact that in less than a year she has been married twice to one man, once to another and divorced from each one. Vanhassell is a wealthy farmer.

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Brunt's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. Elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P., Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations. A. S. Marshard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates $1. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Attleberger, Props.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 13 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lyan B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12 over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 828 North Main.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor. Telephone for Costatorium. No. 403 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 461.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Bayer & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 301 South Main street. 'Phone 15.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 108. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 126 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Fiddle violin bows a specialty. O. W. Vogle, 109½ North St.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,

Physicians and Accoucheurs.

Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual ni days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 347.

When You Want a Cab See

J. C. MUSSER,

The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 10, 1898 at 4:45 o'clock a. m.

No.			
7	arrives daily		2:27 a m
7	leaves	"	2:32 a m
1	" "	except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives	" " "	9:40 a m
1	leaves	" " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives	"	12:20 p m
5	leaves	"	12:25 p m
3	arrives	"	4:00 p m
3	leaves	"	4:05 p m
18	arrives	"	9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves		7:48 a m
	NORTH.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday		8:20 a m
8	leaves	" " "	8:25 a m
14	leaves	"	5:55 a m
6	arrives	"	11:40 p m
6	leaves	"	11:55 p m
4	arrives	except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves	" "	4:35 p m
10	arrives	" " "	9:00 p m
12	arrives	"	1:25 a m
12	leaves	"	1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives		7:40 a m
60	" " leaves		7:48 a m
62	" " arrives		10:20 p m

ERIE R. R.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
3	acific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
31	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:34 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	8:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect . . 1, 1897.

No.	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:[illegible] p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:00 p m
	EAST.	
6	leaves	7:20 a m
4	arrives	1:25 p m
4	leaves	1:45 p m
2	arrives	7:15 p m
2	leaves	7:20 p m
132	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	3:10 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect Dec. 5, 1898.

NO.	GOING SOUTH.	
1	Mail	6:15 a m
3	Express	3:30 p m
	ARRIVAL FROM SOUTH.	
2	Express	11:05 a m
4	Mail	8:30 p m

Trains 1 and 2 make direct connection for Columbus, Chillicothe, Circleville and all points south and southeast.

For further information as to rates, etc., call up Telephone 140.

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Nov. 27, 1898.)

No	GOING NORTH.	
2	Daily except Sunday	2:04 p m
4	Daily	6:35 a m
6	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m
	GOING SOUTH.	
1	Daily ex. Sunday	5:20 p m
3	Daily	10:10 p m
5	Daily ex. Sunday	7:30 a m

Trains 1 and 5 run through to Columbus, O., reaching Columbus at 8:30 p. m. and 11:15 a. m. Nos. 2 and 4 run through to Detroit and reach that point at 10:00 [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect Nov. 20, 1898

No.	EAST FROM LIMA.	
6.	Daily	7:35 a m
14.	Daily	8:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	2:37 p m
22.	Daily except Sunday	7:27 p m
8.	Daily	8:30 p m
2.	Daily	10:45 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA.	
15.	Daily	1:57 a m
5.	Daily	8:38 a m
39.	Daily except Sunday	6:50 a m
9.	Daily	[illegible] p m
35.	Daily except Sunday	5:55 p m

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Introducing New Plants

The systematic introduction of new plants of economic importance is treated in Bulletin No 21, department of agriculture, and from it we glean some facts of interest concerning this subject.

Cultivated oats, rye and barley originally grew wild along the Mediterranean ocean, and wheat was developed from a wild plant growing originally in Persia Buckwheat came from Siberia or Manchuria the garden bean flourished as a wild plant on the slopes of the Andes, while cabbage, celery spinach, asparagus and most root crops such as beets and turnips, flourished along the coast of the Mediterranean ocean The onion horse-radish, cucumber and melon came from the orient Peru gave us the Irish and sweet potato egg plant and tomato Squashes and pumpkins are also American products, as is tobacco one of the great economic plants of this and other countries Rhubarb came from Asia and apples quinces, pears, gooseberries, currants and grapes came from Europe

It is interesting to note how large a proportion of these are native to our own country Maize, tobacco, beans and potatoes, both Irish and sweet, all plants of great importance, were unknown before the discovery of America while beans squashes, pumpkins and tomatoes are table luxuries of American origin

With a climate and soil of almost infinite variety, this continent has taken up almost every crop grown in other countries, while the old world has not taken kindly to very many of our productions. With all our liberal ideas we have not availed ourselves of many articles of food which are both nutritious and palatable. No country in the world presents so large a continuous territory with such wide variations in climate and soils, and when it is remembered that the productive possibilities of the wide stretches of country have only been experimented with in the slightest way, we may begin to understand the possibilities that lie before us.

Besides the introduction of foreign species of economic plants we have before us the greatest possibilities in the way of cross-breeding, which, during recent years, has shown such a great advance. New varieties of field and garden crops are constantly being brought out, and in fruits a great work has been done and is still going forward Luther Burbank of California has made some wonderful improvements in berries and fruits. He did this by crossing fruits from all parts of the world His Japanese Golden Mayberry is a raspberry which ripens with the strawberries in California and this was produced by crossing the well-known Cuthbert with a wild sort that is unproductive. Mr Burbank has also succeeded in cross-breeding the common dewberry with a Siberian raspberry, producing a wonderfully prolific and finely flavored fruit which he calls "Primus"

Some one brought from Japan a very hardy but not commercially useful ornamental orange tree. An American experimenter tried crossing this with our common orange and has produced a hardy variety which promises to make orange growing profitable as far north as South Carolina

Every farmer and gardener who cares to experiment may secure a variety which is of the greatest benefit One farmer took sheaves of wheat and struck the tops across a barrel and selected those grains which flew the farthest, as they were of course the largest and heaviest. Continuing this method of selection for a few years he produced a superior variety and sold his stock to a seedman for enough to make him independent for life. Mr. Leaming selected seed corn from his fields after a certain standard for a number of years and for several years before his death sold all the corn he could raise at from $1 a bushel up. The writer once bought a bushel from him that measured by the resulting crop would have been cheap at $10.

The introduction of new plants or better varieties does not depend altogether on the work of the department of agriculture. Every man who plants seeds should select the best and not be satisfied with anything less than this. Any extra work involved will be well spent, as the result will be improved crops of the old sorts and the introduction of new varieties Sow and plant seed that is perfect in every way This makes improvement constant and in the end would amount to a vast increase in the value of crops.

The Expansion Farmers Need.

In the course of his annual address at the Farmers' National congress ex-governor Hoard gave utterance to some ideas on expansion that should be given thoughtful consideration We reprint a portion of his remarks in this connection

"Our young men flee to the towns and cities because we have educated them to do so. Nearly every European country is putting forth strenuous efforts to stop this tendency by teaching the elements of scientific agriculture in the common schools. A great host of farmers who were deprived of such teaching now find themselves barred from an understanding of much of agricultural literature As a consequence they turn away from the agricultural college, the bulletin of the experiment station and the farm paper, that is really worth anything to them.

"Heretofore our vision has been directed almost wholly to the price we were to receive for our products The present tide of evolution bears us in another direction We cannot control prices, the market end of the question is beyond the individual reach of modification of the farmer. What can we do, what must we do to increase his profit for on that hangs his prosperity this must be done

"He must realize that he is no longer a crude producer, he is a manufacturer He must invoke science, invention, better system, more thorough organization among his fellow farmers, more exhaustive study of the underlying principle of his business, improve methods everything that he can lay hold of to contribute to a reduction of the cost of production

The world declares that it will have cheap food and clothing, for such is the human order of our civilization. The American farmer is in the forefront of a merciless competition, for from the soil must come primarily all food and clothing He must furnish as good as the best, or he will lose the market. He must do this at a living cost and keep up the fertility of the soil, or he and his farm will both perish by the way It costs more to live, educate his children and be a man among men than it did his father 50 years ago. He must put more thought into this question of the cost of production This is his end of the proposition, the farm end, the only end within his control Heretofore the cry has been more land, until the farm has become bigger than the farmer This makes expensive farming. The necessities of the hour say, make the farmer bigger than the farm To keep two acres, or two animals, or two machines, or two men to do the work of one, is wasteful farming

"Our ability to retain the markets of the world depends almost entirely upon our economic skill. Our talk about cheap land has, I fear, cheapened our thought and our estimate of what is involved. Expansion in acres, or in national possessions will not help us The expansion of the brain, skill and judgment of the farmer will help"

Sugar Beets in Michigan.

In a recent number of the Michigan Farmer, C D. Smith, director of the Michigan Experiment station, makes some statements concerning the future of sugar-beet growing that are pertinent to other Western states, and especially to Illinois.

Prof. Smith asserts that the Bay City factory will make 7,500,000 pounds of sugar this year and call on the state for $75,000 bounty due by the action of the bounty law. It will be seen by this that the bounty alone will be a pretty good income on the investment at Bay City. It is probable that three factories will be running next year, and these will draw from the state treasury more than $220,000 in the way of bounties These three factories will probably pay out to farmers in excess of $432,000 for beets, besides the amount they will pay in the way of wages

So far the business of raising sugar beets promises to be very profitable in Michigan. This year the profits ran from $15 to $30 an acre, after allowing $6 an acre for rent. The highest profits were made where women and children could be hired at 65 to 75 cents a day Prof. Smith expresses a hope that the expansion of the sugar beet industry may not lead to the out-door employment of women

In passing it may be said that in Nebraska, where sugar beets are grown, female domestics leave their places for the beet fields, preferring that work to housework, and that much of the labor may be done by children at a time when the schools are not in session

Prof Smith warns farmers that they cannot grow beets after beets, as disease follows such a course Beets must be but one out of each three crops on the land. It requires the beets from 3,000 acres to supply a factory, so it is necessary to have from 9,000 to 12,000 acres of beet land accessible to the factory before a supply can be provided for every year In Michigan the success of the new industry is considered established

Why Hay Is a Regular Crop

While I was up in Canada last summer a venerable inhabitant told me the reason why the farmers of the dominion raise so much hay, writes W. S Curtis in the Chicago Record He said that two or three centuries ago tithes were imposed for the benefit of the church upon all agricultural products, and a list was made of them. The farmers were compelled to give the priests one bushel in twenty-six of everything they produced, whether it was apples, potatoes, wheat, corn, onions, turnips or any other grain or vegetable. Everything that grows was on the list except hay, which for some reason was omitted, he doesn't know why Perhaps it was a mistake, but it is more likely the hay crop was so insignificant in those times that it was overlooked In 1764, when Canada passed from French to British rule, the tithing law was confirmed and ratified by the treaty, and continues in force until this day in the province of Quebec and wherever the Catholic Church is strong Therefore to escape tithes the farmers raise hay

A correspondent in the New England Homestead has an excellent as well as a humane way for the relief of choking cattle, and he thus describes it. "When the animal becomes choked I find the obstruction by feeling along the throat with one hand, and in nine cases out of ten it is found in the gullet With the thumb and fingers the obstacle can be forced out the way it went in, and generally the animal is ready to assist in the removal A few years ago I had a heifer that was choked with apples every few days, and in every instance I removed them in this way without difficulty or danger of injuring the animal I think anything which an animal gets in its throat and cannot get down in the natural way should not be punched or pushed down thereby endangering its life.

We have some hens that were so busy laying in the fall that they forgot to moult until lately As they will not begin laying again until about next April they will be sent to pot. The early moulting hen is the one that lays in the winter when eggs are high-priced.

THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

How An Arid Region Has Been Transformed Into An Expanding Garden.

(Eddy N. M., Letter)

What led to the invasion of the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, by whites was its natural richness as a grazing country Cattle growers were the first to dispute with the Apaches for its possession The valley was the best and most highly prized of all the hunting grounds and homes claimed by the Apaches. So fiercely did they battle for it that the Mexicans were unable to obtain a foothold there There were Mexican towns in the Territory of New Mexico but not in the Pecos Valley as the term is now applied to that region lying between Pecos City and Roswell with Eddy about half way between The cowboy was the first to dispute the ownership of this region successfully with the Apaches It was the Apache's home because it was his favorite hunting ground and had the best climate of which his roaming habits and daring excursions gave him any knowledge. The Apache was as willing to fight for soil and climate as the cowboy but the latter was the quicker with his gun and the former went down.

After the cattlemen got to know the Pecos Valley climate they began giving private tips to their friends who lived elsewhere especially those in need of a curative climate So a few favored ones came hither in those days and being benefited they told others and the superiority of the climate became pretty well known among friends of cattle-growers The air is dry and pure, sunshine is almost constant, and the altitude, say, of Eddy is what medical scientists pronounce "just the thing" for lung and throat diseases, when the heart action is natural. In very weak heart cases the sea level may be preferred But it has been proved that persons with either consumption or bronchitis may live here and improve year by year gain in health, strength weight appetite and digestion—in short, take in a new store of vitality, and that is happiness There is no question about the climate—it is the best There are too many living witnesses, too many living certificates of cure in and about Eddy to admit of the curative properties being doubted It is not a tropical climate, like that of Florida It is not an enervating climate It is an invigorating climate, and, though the winters are so mild that men work out of doors in their shirt sleeves almost every day, people coming here for the winter should bring as warm clothing as they would wear in the middle states, for the morning and night air is often sharp Thin ice sometimes forms during winter nights, but it disappears during the day The ground does not freeze to any considerable depth, nor does it remain frozen Hardy vegetables thrive all winter By this is meant such things as lettuce and cabbage Sometimes there is a light fall of snow—a skim as it is called in the east The winter days are delightful for walking, riding or driving If an invalid be able to remain out of doors here he may hope to be cured It is the sunshine and outdoor life that cure in the Pecos Valley

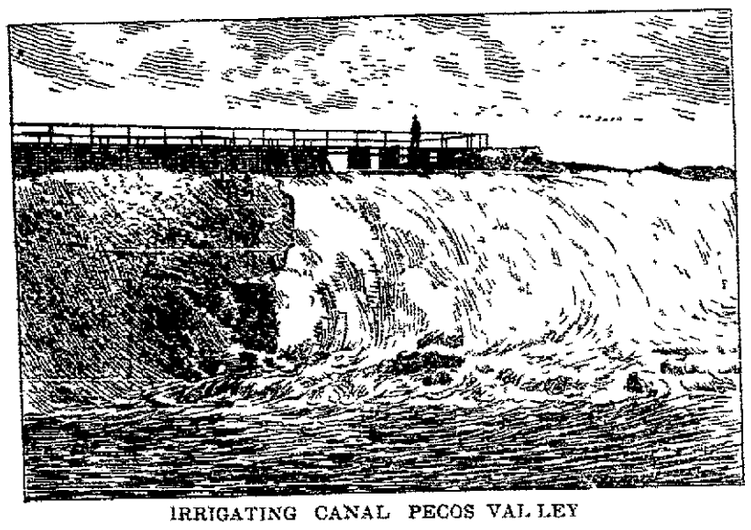
Such are the conditions for those afflicted with throat or lung troubles, and these include catarrh, which is often an accompaniment, or, rather, a precursor of those diseases But the Pecos Valley has other blessings in store besides the curing of throat and lung troubles. The water of the Pecos river and of some springs that pour into it adjacent to Eddy have been known to cure derangements of liver, stomach, and kidneys—a fact that is worth noting The Dark Canon water, which is piped to Eddy for general domestic uses, is admitted to be the best in the valley The water is soft and pure and the supply is inexhaustible It is pumped from a subterranean source and it can not be polluted Such a water supply is a blessing possessed by few communities in this or any other country

SPILLWAY IRRIGATING CANAL

The curative quality of the atmosphere in the Pecos Valley is partly due to its dryness The valley lies in what is known as an arid region Yet it should be borne in mind that it first attracted the attention of the whites by its richness as a natural feeding ground for cattle Consequently the soil must be productive, and it is a fact that the Pecos River is one of the chief tributaries of the Rio Grande Therefore it will readily be understood that if the water of that river be applied to a soil which was productive with little or no rain there should be important results

The Pecos river has been harnessed and compelled to work for the benefit of mankind It has been formed into an irrigating system of the first magnitude A man who has made the irrigation question a study for years said recently in a public discourse in Eddy that there was not in the arid region today another system that had such a water supply as that now furnished to the people of Eddy and vicinity Now this is what that means times of protracted drouth almost if not quite disappeared, are now buying up tracts of land under the canal and there producing by irrigation the food necessary for their herds and flocks, at least during a portion of every year

Two important results ensue as a consequence of this feed-growing system One is a surer business than range feeding solely, and the other an improved quality of cattle and sheep Under the old system the cattle and sheep growers business was uncertain He never knew how soon a drouth might make him a poor man Now when he lies down at night (at home in a comfortable bed instead of seeking shelter as he did formerly in the lee of a mesquite bush) he feels that he will be worth more in the morning by the gain in weight of his stock during the night Now he can make his cattle or sheep fit for market on any day that he chooses to designate Already as a consequence the alfalfa and beet-fed beef and mutton of the Pecos valley command an extra figure in eastern stockyards

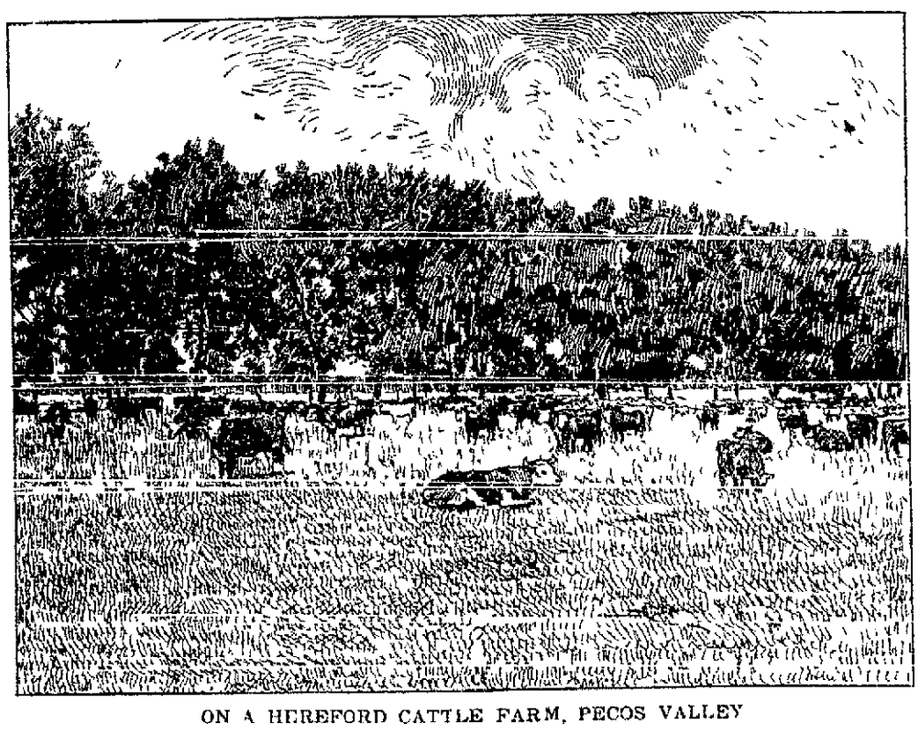


IRRIGATING CANAL PECOS VALLEY

But the irrigation system of Eddy was not created solely, or originally for the cattle grower Quite the contrary Though the cattle man was first in the Pecos valley of New Mexico, it was the farmer who first used the water that the canal and ditches carried The consequence was that farming was the first industry to establish itself about Eddy and now there are farms gardens, orchards and vineyards producing grains, vegetables and fruits and miles upon miles of cottonwood fringe the streams creating constantly growing lines of beauty bringing in singing birds where they had no safe perch to rest upon in the early cowboy days and affording a grateful summer shade for man and beast As a result of farming and gardening under this beneficent system of turning the Pecos river upon the land a beet sugar factory has been built in Eddy at a cost of a quarter of a million and it is one of the best properties of the kind in the country At this writing the sugar factory is in the middle of its most successful campaign all as a consequence of irrigation

Sure to Be Remembered

I hear that Bullion has given up the idea of building a $500,000 monument to himself He decided that it would be a waste of money A five-cent cigar has just been named after him, so he feels that there can be no doubt about his being remembered"



ON A HEREFORD CATTLE FARM, PECOS VALLEY

The men who roamed the plains with their cattle and sheep, trusting for forage to the wild herbage which in

Typewriters Invented 184 Years Ago.

It is generally supposed that the typewriting machine is quite a modern invention but there is a record in the archives of the English patent office for 1714 of an application for a patent for such a machine Exactly 100 years later the firm of Bain & Wright applied for a similar grant and the construction of their machine afforded a basis that enabled a Mr Thurber at Worcester to improve the system In the year 1851 a Frenchman named Foucall obtained an English patent for a very ingeniously conceived writing machine which was shown in the great exhibition of the same year and created no small sensation

A Wonderful Echo.

There is an echo at the old palace of Simonetta, near Milan, which repeats a pistol-shot upwards of sixty times.

A Fish's Elastic Stomach

The good old rule that a receptacle should be larger than its contents finds apparent refutation in the case of the chiasmodon, a fish popularly known as 'the black swallower' It is noted for its voracity and for the enormous distensibility of its stomach, which permits it to swallow fishes larger than itself

A good deed never dies

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1898

LINCOLN MEDICINE CO., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with Catarrh since 1880 and have expended over $100 for different remedies. I have taken offensive scabs from my nose an inch in length, and half the size of my finger. I have used one-half jar of Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and one bottle of Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure I can now breathe naturally. The scabs in my nose have disappeared and I feel better than I have for years. I have received more benefit from Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm, than from all other medicines combined.

C. F. SCHUMACKER,
219 Neil Avenue, Columbus.

For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville and Ashton's drug stores. tf

NO GAS, NO PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.

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Dr. R. D Kahle, 807 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.

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Asphalt gravel roofing All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.

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He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him Chiropodist specialist Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair

Switches, $1.50 up Wave and Bangs $1.50 up

What's the Matter With KANSAS.

Kansas Owns (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 650,000 milch cows, 1,000,000 other cattle 2,400,000 swine and 225,000 sheep.

Its Farm Products this year include 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and millions upon millions of dollars in value of other grains, fruits vegetables etc

In debts alone it has a shortage.

Send for free copy of What's the Matter with Kansas —a new book of 96 pages of facts

General Passenger office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
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CHIROPODIST.

Facial Massage. Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain All work guaranteed Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired

Office hours from 9 until 6

North West corner of Spring and Elizabeth Streets

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NEW MACHINE SHOPS.

We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable Work satisfactory When you want anything in our line give us a call

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Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plumbing and gas fitting, Sinks, cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pumps and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete

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Wealth and Beauty.

A lovely Complexion Rosy Cheeks, Bright Eyes Perfect Form by using Lincoln's Life Wine, a Vegetable Compound A Uterine Tonic for Female Weakness strengthens the ligaments so that the organs are kept in place It gives quick relief and cures all weakness and diseases of those delicate organs, it fits women for the highest duties of her sex—wifehood and motherhood and costs only $1 per bottle For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

RHEUMATIC! A Guarantee Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hovers and J N Cunningham. m19y

The Point

To always bear in mind is that no business ever was successful without proper publicity Place an ad in these columns and watch your business grow Others have done so with profit Try it

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A SCHEMER.

Into the famous toy shop
Went little Jo and I,
In the crisp Christmas weather,
To see what we could spy.

It was a place of wonder,
A real enchanted ground,
Where everything that heart could wish
Might certainly be found.

There were swings and rocking horses,
And sleds for boys and girls,
And games, and books, and puzzles,
And dolls with flaxen curls.

"Now find what she most wishes,'
(It popped into my head),
"And get it her for Christmas,"
And so I spoke and said:

"If you could have but one thing
Of all the things you see,
Now tell me, little daughter,
What that one thing should be?"

The little maiden aswered,
Scanning the treasures o'er:
"If I could have but on fing,
I fink I'd take the store."

—Edgar L. Warren, in Youth's Companion.

Dewey's Museum.

Admiral Dewey's cabin is beginning to look like a museum or curiosity shop. Every mail brings bulky packages and little souvenirs from his enthusiastic admirers at home, and two typewriter operators are kept busy acknowledging the receipt of presents, writes Jno. T. McCutcheon, special Manila correspondent of the Chicago Record.

There are hats, caps, canes, medallions, handkerchiefs, paper-weights, cigar holders, flags, newspaper clippings and albums and nearly everything else that will go by mail. A beautifully bound and illuminated album came some time ago from a prominent club in Milwaukee and is treasured as one of the star features of the admiral's collection. Each page is decorated with an appropriate painting, the subjects bearing on something associated with the admiral or the battle of Manila bay. On the last page is a picture of the Olympia jackies hoisting, or "breaking out," at the main truck of the flagship the two-starred flag of the rear-admiral. The final bit of text in the book expresses the hope that sometime the admiral may be in Milwaukee, and that he may take "breakfast" there. A picture of a very pretty girl is a constant ornament of his desk. She is a Decatur (Ill.) girl, and sent the letter, with the ingenious superscription, "Our dear admiral," and it won the admiral's heart. In acknowledging the receipt of the picture he wrote a long and very cordial letter—which is a tip to other pretty girls who have charming photographs.

Another conspicuous ornament of his cabin is a painting of the battle of Manila bay. It was made by a Chinese artist in Hongkong after a drawing which appeared in Harper's Weekly, and was presented to the admiral by the junior officers of the Olympia. The artist is now working night and day making more reproductions, as two or three dozen orders have been sent him by officers of the fleet.

Admiral Dewey's shoemaker in Washington sent him a fine pair of white shoes, with the modest request that the admiral give him the pair he wore during the battle of May 1. The exact identity of the shoes in question being uncertain, the admiral compromised by writing a letter of thanks. A steel watch, made of steel taken from the Maine, is one interesting souvenir.

Some of the most beautiful things he has are presents from Aguinaldo. The dictator has the greatest admiration and respect for Dewey, and has the singular habit of making an elaborate gift to the admiral whenever the latter "calls him down." That accounts largely for the number of Aguinaldo's presents that adorn the cabin. In all the dealings Admiral Dewey has had with Aguinaldo he has treated him with the greatest courtesy when courtesy was called for, and the greatest severity when firmness was the thing; but in spite of the rebuffs Aguinaldo's notes accompanying the presents invariably refer to the admiral as "my honorable and illustrious friend."

On the occasion of Aguinaldo's first visit to the Olympia he was accorded the greatest ceremony that could be bestowed on a man of high rank. The admiral in person met him at the gangway, the marines were all drawn up at attention and everything except the firing of a salute was tendered. It is to be assumed that he was sufficiently dazed and flattered, for he has never ceased to be very friendly and anxious to act in compliance with the admiral's wishes.

Not long ago Gen. Anderson wanted to take a pleasure trip up the river Pasig, but was stopped at the insurgent lines and compelled to turn back. A day or two afterward the admiral sat on the quarter deck and he saw an insurgent launch steaming gayly along near his ship, with the insurgent flag flying. Then an idea of reciprocity occurred to him and he decided to seize all the insurgent launches. This was at once done, and eight beautiful craft were tied up in Cavite. When Aguinaldo heard of the calamity he sent his private secretary, Escamillo, to see the admiral and to find out what had been done to offend him. The admiral was very nice, and he gave Escamillo a heart-to-heart talk. He spoke of the insurgents' refusing to allow American officers to go through their lines and he thought that he would not allow the insurgent launches to go through his lines. So for that reason he had taken them—not confiscated them, just "detained" them. The next day Aguinaldo gave orders permitting American officers to go through the insurgent lines and up the river, and doubtless in a day or two he will send a beautiful present to his "illustrious friend."

How to Secure a Good Complexion.

If troubled with constipation you are pretty certain not to have a good complexion. If the trouble is of long standing and seems to be serious, seek the advice of a physician; if this is not desirable for any reason, do not dose yourself with all sorts of laxatives, but for one week or one month try the following treatment, says Jennie Kale in Housekeeper. If at the end of a thorough trial you are not benefited, consult a physician without delay:

Avoid all starchy substances. Do not eat potatoes (unless baked, and then sparingly), neither graham nor any bread except whole wheat bread and occasionally bread made from white cornmeal. If whole wheat flour is not obtainable without great expense, eat sparingly of white bread, toasted. Drink freely, and take a bowl of warm, not too rich, soup each dinner time. Eat as much ripe fruit as you like, especially apples and pears, and in spite of the old but much mistaken philosopher who said, "Apples at night are lead," eat an apple before retiring. If apples have a tendency to hurt your stomach, pare and scrape them with a silver knife as you have seen toothless people do. Apples have a direct effect upon the kidneys, tend to sweeten the breath, and have a tendency to correct the acidity of the stomach. Eat blackberries in season and out of season, in any form you can get them, rich jams or preserves being the least desirable.

Do not drink tea or coffee. A few months ago when this advice was given by a physician, he would scarcely expect it to be followed, but now that cereal coffees are on the market, there is no excuse for not following such advice. Tea and coffee retard digestion, and thus cause constipation. Coffee is less harmful than tea. If the cereal coffee is not obtainable, or it is not liked, it may be made at home. Take a quart of whole rye and a quart of whole wheat. Barley may be used instead of rye. Pour enough boiling water over this to more than cover it, and leave till well swollen. Drain off and dry in the oven, shaking occasionally till it begins to brown; it may be finished on top of the stove or in a kettle, stirring all the time to prevent burning. When well browned, remove and brown a quart of clean fresh bran in the same kettle, adding a cup of molasses. Grind the whole grains coarsely; mix with the bran and it is ready for use.

To make the coffee, allow a tablespoonful for each person to a cup of boiling water and let boil up once or twice. It must be closely watched, as it easily boils over. This may not taste as good as the Mocha or Java for the first few days, but before the week is out it will taste as good as any coffee; will not only prove beneficial as a laxative, but will improve the complexion and must recommend itself to you on account of cheapness.

Milk may be taken once or twice a day at meal time if it agrees with you, but if it tends to constipate, drink bran tea, especially in warm weather. To make it, place a handful of clean, fresh bran in a tin pail, pour over it a coffee-cupful of boiling water and let simmer a few minutes. Strain and drink as you are used to taking tea, with cream and sugar, or clear. It agrees better with some if taken clear. If the bran is not fresh it will have a bitter taste. This alone has cured more than one case of constipation of long standing to my knowledge.

Do not eat anything fried. Avoid heavy puddings, cakes and pastry. Mrs. Rorer says, "Why do people want pie, anyway?" Eat light fruit puddings, especially fig, prune, seeded raisins and apples. Do not eat candy, but eat the honey you can. Custards may be indulged in if they do not contain too much cornstarch or flour. To quote Mrs. Rorer again, cornstarch should not be used in the making of lemon or other custards that are to be cooked without stirring, as it is heavy and sinks to the bottom, rendering the custard soggy.

Eat vegetables which have been thoroughly cooked, and meats (sparingly) which have been lightly broiled, roasted or boiled. Avoid pork in any form. If there is any tendency to kidney trouble, drink milk as much as you can and eat beans that are well cooked as often as you can. Both have a direct effect on the kidneys.

How Patti's Talent Was Discovered.

It was in New York, curiously enough, that Arditi first met Patti, then "a little dark-eyed, roguish maiden, with red pursed-up lips and quick, rippling laughter." He says in his memoirs: "The first time I ever set eyes on Adelina was in New York, when she and her mother visited the hotel at which I lived, in order to eat macaroni, which was always excellently prepared by an Italian chef of renown; and her determined little airs and manners then already showed plainly that she was destined to become a ruler of men.

"Mme. Salvador Patti, veuve Barili, Adelina's mother, was anxious that I should hear the child sing, and so she brought her little daughter to my rooms one day. Bottesini and I were highly amused to see the air of importance with which the tiny songstress first selected a comfortable seat for her doll in such proximity that she was able to see her while singing, and then, having said: 'There, my little dear, now sit still and listen while mamma sings you something pretty!' she demurely placed her music on the piano and asked me quietly if I would accompany her in the rondo of Sonnambula.

"How am I to give an adequate description of the effect which that child's miraculous notes produced upon our enchanted senses? Perhaps if I say that both Bottesini and I wept genuine tears of emotion—tears which were the outcome of the original and never-to-be-forgotten impression her voice made when it first stirred our innermost feelings, that may, in some slight measure, convince my readers of the extraordinary vocal power and beauty of which the little Adelina was, at that tender age, possessed. We were simply amazed, nay, more, we were fairly electrified, at the well-nigh perfect manner in which she delivered some of the most difficult and varied arias apparently without the slightest effort or self-consciousness."

An Old Crow's Treasure Trove.

One day while watching I saw a crow crossing the Don Valley with something white in his beak. He flew to the mouth of the Rosedale Brook, then took a short flight to the Beaver Elm. There he dropped the white object, and looking about gave me a chance to recognize my old friend Silverspot. After a minute he picked up the white thing—a shell—and walked over past the spring, and here, among the docks and the skunk-cabbages, he unearthed a pile of shells and other white, shiny things. He spread them out in the sun, turned them over, lifted them one by one in his beak, dropped them, nestled on them as though they were eggs, toyed with them and gloated over them like a miser. This was his hobby, his weakness. He could not have explained why he enjoyed them, any more than a boy can explain why he collects postage-stamps, or a girl why she prefers pearls to rubies; but his pleasure in them was very real, and after half an hour he covered them all, including the new one, with earth and leaves, and flew off. I went at once to the spot and examined the hoard; there was about a hatful in all, chiefly white pebbles, clam-shells, and some bits of tin, but there was also the handle of a china cup, which must have been the gem of the collection. That was the last time I saw them. Silverspot knew that I had found his treasures, and he removed them at once; where, I never knew.—Ernest Seton Thompson in Scribner's.

Leather on Leather.

A new style of embroidery which commends itself to those in search of substantial needle work is done with leather. Chair cushions, hammock cushions, borders for heavy table covers and portieres are among the many articles for which it is used. The ground work is as a rule of some dark, rich-colored silk, and the work is done with the lighter shades.

A border for a handsome pair of portieres is of modern leather, on which is worked an upright row of fleur de lis in yellow leather, with stems and leaves of green. The effect is very handsome and unusual. A chair cushion which was made to correspond with a library furnished in quartered oak and malachite is of green leather with the head of a huge tawny lion worked in. The work is not difficult, if one can believe those who have made a study of it, and most of all requires practice.

The pattern is first sketched on the leather foundation, then gone over with a keen-bladed instrument made for the purpose, and outlined by tiny slits and holes. It is into these incisions that the working leather, which is cut into strips of various widths, is drawn, thus forming the design. This working leather can be had in almost as many shades as embroidery silk and is remarkably pliable. The needles used are coarse bodkins with blunted points and long, narrow eyes. Many smaller articles intended as Christmas presents for men are being made, and the work seems particularly well adapted to such use.

Knicknacks from China.

The odd little paper weights, cups, seals, trays, bowls, boxes, teapots, animal figures, idols and knicknacks in soapstone of various colors which travelers bring from China are made, for the most part, from the output of mines near Wenchow. When the steatite is taken out it is very soft, but hardens quickly in the air. As to the colors there found the British consul at Wenchow enumerates purple, red, mottled red, black, dark blue, light blue, gray, white, egg-shell white, jade color beeswax and "frozen" color. The white, jade color and "frozen" are considered the finest and bring high prices. There are 2,000 miners and carvers at these mines.

Simple Method of Sterilizing Milk.

If one cannot procure bottles, or the proper sterilizing apparatus, which costs about $2, put the quantity of food to be used in twenty-four hours into the double boiler, and let it remain for ten minutes after the water in the outside compartment has boiled. Cover during the process. Pour the milk into a self-sealing jar and stop the mouth with a plug of cotton wool. Keep the jar in the ice-chest, and do not leave the plug out after removing part of the contents.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Droughts in India.

In 1837 drought and intensely hot weather prevailed in Southwest India. Over 800,000 persons perished from famine. Similar destruction was wrought from the same causes in 1865 and 1868, over 2,000,000 persons perishing from hunger in the two years.

FLAMES FAR UNDER GROUND.

Constant Danger of Fire in the Deep Lake Superior Copper Mines.

Houghton (Mich.) Correspondence New York Sun: The Atlantic mine, one of the oldest and largest copper producers of the Lake Superior district, is on fire. The flames were discovered last week near C shaft, on the seventh level, 700 feet below the surface, and are supposed to have been caused by careless miners who went to that part of the mine, where the copper rock has been dug out, to eat their midnight luncheon. The mine is now hermetically sealed and the flames will be smothered. Such fires at depths of from a few hundred feet to nearly 4,000 feet have caused the loss of scores of lives in the copper district, and the cry "Mine's afire!" will clean out the drifts quicker than any other warning. The cry "Fire!" alone merely means that miners are blasting, and warns those who hear it to seek spots distant from the scene of the blast.

The first and most costly mine fire was in the Calumet and Hecla mine in 1887. Two thousand men were thrown out of work for more than a month and several lives were lost. The cost of the fire to the mine was never made known by the management, but is variously estimated at from one to two million dollars. The shafts leading into the mine were all covered with heavy timbers, over which clay and sand were spread and packed tightly down. Despite all efforts to cut off the supply of air the fire burned stubbornly for many weeks. This first and greatest fire was followed within less than a year by a second, and the latter within a few months by a third. In the second, and again in the third, fire the mere cutting off of the air supply was found too slow a process, the immense underground openings of the mine containing air to feed the flames for weeks; hence carbonic acid gas was generated in huge steel tanks and sent down into the mine by millions of cubic feet to smother the fire. This smothering plan was a success. Since the three big fires great precautions have been taken against further losses in the same way. Persons not regularly employed in the mine can go underground only when accompanied by a mining captain, on a trip pass signed by Alexander Agassiz, president of the company. Superintendent John Duncan and General Manager S. B. Whiting have no authority to allow visitors to the mine. This is probably the only case in the country where a $10,000-a-year superintendent and a $25,000-a-year general manager cannot take visitors through the property under their charge. Fire doors of cement and steel have been built in the mine, by which any given section can be cut off from the others on short notice, just as ocean steamers have water-tight and air-tight compartments which can be closed on a few moments' notice in case of collision or grounding. Water pipes run through every level and hose on reels is placed at the junctions of shafts and drifts, which correspond in the mine to street corners in a city. Telephonic and telegraphic communication is had from all parts of the mine, and the property is as carefully guarded against fire as most cities. While the Calumet and Hecla has suffered millions of dollars' pecuniary loss through mine fires, the loss of life has been very small.

The greatest mining disaster ever known in the Lake Superior mineral district was at the Osceola mine, which joins the Calumet and Hecla, in September, 1895. A fire caught in the lagging of No. 3 Shaft, just below the twenty-seventh level, 2,700 feet below the surface, shortly before noon, presumably from a candle dip thrown by some careless miner. The Osceola is an amygdaloid mine, and its lode is as firm as the foot and hanging walls, which are of trap rock as unyielding as the granite hills, hence there was but little timber in the mine, only enough being required to afford a regular incline to the skip tracks and stringers and ties for the track itself, with side and roof pieces to hold the track in shape. The miners were warned of the fire while eating their noon luncheon. Many of them laughed at danger from fire in a big mine containing so little timber, and continued to eat their lunches. The Osceola mine had a natural system of ventilation, the air going down No. 4 shaft and coming up No. 4, 500 feet to the southward. As the flames crept up the steep shaft, licking up the wooden timber, the current of heated air forced its way against the downward draft from the surface, and where air from the mine had before ascended through No. 4, a down draft was created by the suction of the flames. The fire was more than a half mile below the surface, and the draft generated by a chimney more than 2,700 feet in length can scarcely be imagined by those who were not witnesses of the fire. The change in the natural system of ventilation of the mine was almost instantaneous and as a consequence great volumes of acrid smoke were hurled into the drifts connecting the two shafts and thence into all the underground openings. Half-blinded and partly suffocated by the smoke, the miners who had stopped to eat rushed for the ladderways in No. 4 and No. 5 shafts. Some escaped by riding up to the surface on the skips, others reached light and safety by the ladders after a climb of 1,400 feet in an atmosphere that would barely sustain life in the most robust, while others succumbed in the drifts and yet others died on the ladderways. One man was found five days later, within sixty feet of the surface, with arms and legs wound about the sides of the ladder and teeth firmly clinched on the topmost round. There he died, after climbing more than a quarter of a mile, within a few feet of sunlight and pure air. It was impossible to descend into the mine, and after it became evident that all who were alive were saved the the shafts were sealed. Five days later the fire was out and the mine was searched for corpses. There were thirty of them.

The Tamarack mine has had several bad fires, costing a number of lives. One of the most sensational was in February, 1896, when four miners were imprisoned in No. 3 shaft, at a depth of nearly 1,000 feet. The shaft was not sealed, but being vertical, was deluged with water and the flames put out in two days. Two miners were found dead, suffocated in a drift. Two others were alive, having tapped the air pipe which supplied air to the power drills. The pure air, spurting from an inch pipe under a pressure of seventy pounds, fought back the foul gases and smoke, but one of the miners died a week later of pneumonia, caused by inhaling the cold compressed air. The other, his son, is still employed in the mine.

A fire in the Central mine, Keweenaw county, one year ago, narrowly missed causing the loss of several lives. When the fire began John Stanton, president of the Central company, who is also president of the Atlantic, was under ground with a friend, William A. Paine of Boston. It was Mr. Paine's first trip under ground, and despite President Stanton's assurances of perfect safety, Paine proposed, half jokingly, that Stanton insure his life. This was done, largely in a spirit of banter, Paine paying $5 for an insurance of $10,000 for the trip. The Stanton estate had a very narrow call for the amount of the insurance.

At a recent fire in the Tamarack a miner saved his life by jumping into a shaft 4,500 feet in depth and catching the wire cable carrying the cage. He slid down the cable 100 feet, landing on top of the cage and saved his life at the expense of a pair of blistered hands.

Mare and Horse.

Boston Herald: That must have been an affecting scene when Star Pointer was knocked down at auction, while his old owner cried like a child. It shows that even horsemen have tear ducts on tap.

Tolls on the Suez Canal.

The toll of an ordinary ship passing through the Suez canal averages about $4,000. The distance is ninety-two miles.

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and 4,000 more people read it. But that's all right. They'll contract the habit and then they'll subscribe. Now is a good time to order it delivered at your home. Ten cents a week to any part of the city.

$135 REWARD!

For any case of liver complaint and indigestion that Lincoln's Vegetable Liver Medicine fails to cure. For sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Fever and Ague. Prevents and cures Malarial Fevers, Kidney Diseases and Piles. It gives a beautiful complexion and good health. Price, 25 cts. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

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Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

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Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 250. Chairs and Tables to rent.

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$125 REWARD!

Catarrh is a local and constitutional disease. Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure (a tonic and blood purifier, price, 75 cts) and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm (price, 50 cts) contains no mercury or cocaine, used in connection are constitutional and local remedies. The above amount is offered if they fail to cure. For sale by Vortkamp Melville and Ashton.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.

Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call.

FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE CO., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry of the 7th, I would say the preparations give good satisfaction, and I believe will sell better when the public become more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
Practical Apothecary.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

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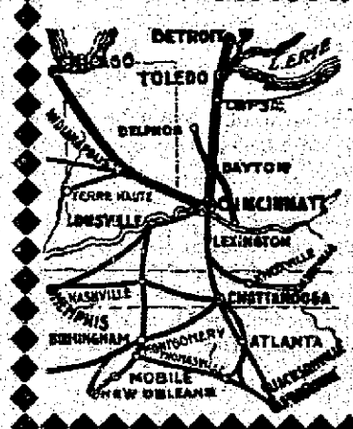

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SWELL

Are The Prices Being Paid for Indiana Oil Land by the Standard.

The Octopus is Trying to Sap the Supply of the Cudahy Lines—The Oil Markets.

BLUFFTON, IND., January 11.—One of the most interesting fights in the history of the Indiana oil fields is now in progress. The Standard concern is after the Cudahy pipe line. Predictions are made that more oil property will change hands and at fancier prices than has been the case since 1895, when dollar oil caused the fields to go wild and speculation to run rife.

A month or so ago the Cudahys began the construction of a mammoth refinery at Kankakee, Ill., and the information became public that Michael Cudahy expected to employ a new refining process which he had discovered.

Mr Cudahy is said to have been called to New York and a proposition

MADE BY THE STANDARD

To buy out the producing, purchasing and refining interests of the Cudahys The offers were refused. Now oil operators who are selling their production to the Cudahys are finding a ready market for their leases. Their property has grown in demand, and the Standard wants all the leases contributing to the Cudahay's pipe line.

The sale of the McDonald and Watt leases for $42,000 Saturday was the first sale. Another $42,000 sale was made yesterday, and will soon be made public. Today the Standard bought the Brown and Long leases for $85,000 More deals are on, and there is no little flurry of

EXCITEMENT AMONG PRODUCERS

As yet no rise in price has resulted, but it is believed that the purchase of leases will be the means employed, and not price raising or cutting.

The Cudahys do not seem worried over the fact that they are losing some of their best producers. They have a large amount of undeveloped territory, and can on short notice increase their productions 500 or 600 barrels a day.

It is probable that active operations will soon follow, and also that more than one firm will sell out at a big profit. The Cudahys were over bid on the above leases.

HE'S COLORED

And a Very Bad Man so Keep a Sharp Lookout.

Editor Daily News:

I have just received a circular from London, Ont., to be on the lookout for a colored man.

I herewith give you a description of the man for publication as he is a noted house theif it would be well for Lima people to lookout for him. The crime he is wanted for is murder. He is a colored man with a wooden leg—A peg from knee down. The left leg is off at or a little below the knee and the knee fit in a socket, the wood coming up inside and outside the knee, outside to the thigh with straps across above knee. He may now have gotten rid of peg and be using a crutch. He is about 5 ft 8 inches tall, 30 to 40 years old, broad chested, walks erect, very dark complexion. is a smooth talker and a neat clean appearing negro. A reward of $500 is offered

PHIL CONALIS.

GOOD.

The Paper Mills Will be Rebuilt and Will be Larger and More

MORE MODERN THAN EVER

The Debris is Now Being Cleared Away and it Won't be Long Until Work Will be Commence on the New Structure.

It will be good news for the people of Lima to learn that the Lima paper mills which were so badly damaged by fire last Friday morning, will be rebuilt.

The extensive damage done to the plant made it a very serious question as to whether the company would rebuild or not, but it seems that they have decided to do so, and the new brick mill will be a modern plant in every particular and equiped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of paper and straw board. The machinery in old mill was not up to date and it is not probable that the American Straw Board Company will have so complete and perfectly equiped plant anywhere as the one here will be, when completed.

The mill will be much larger than the one destroyed. The daily output will be much more, and employment will be given to a larger number of men than before the fire.

A force of about thirty men are at work now clearing away the debris from the fire, getting everything in shape for the work of rebuilding, which will probably be commenced as soon as the adjustment of the insurance is made, and hurried through to completion with all possible haste.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Sergeant Ed. Porter has been promoted by Col. Knert to the position of Sergeant Major of the second battalion of the Second Ohio. It carries with it both honor and increased salary. Sergt. Porter is now attached to the Colonel's staff. Ed is one of the best soldiers in the army and the promotion was well bestowed

Last evening Lieutenant Burns arrested Bert Cochran, of Spencerville, as he was coming up from south Lima on a street car, and locked him up. Cochran is charged with having robbed a slot machine in Spencerville. When searched, $36.21 in cash and $7 75 in slot machine checks were found on him He claims he bought the latter for a $1.

The police had been on the lookout for him for several days, and last evening he got off the L. E. & W. passenger train due here at 7:30 o'clock, at the shops, and was coming over to the city on a car in company with a young woman, who was taken to the station with him, but was released.

A deal of the consolidation of the different private car companies of the country, including the Pullman company, is said to be pending.

CUT

With Intent to Kill Over One Year Ago Did Slate Simmons.

CAME BACK LAST NIGHT

And was Promptly Arrested at Home on South McDonald street.

Last night about 11:30 o'clock Lieutenant Burns and officers Roney and O Brien visited the Simmons home on south McDonald street and arrested Slate Simmons who was found in bed.

Simmons is a well known colored man, who is wanted to answer for an indictment for cutting to kill Joe. Morin.

Simmons has been wanted for nearly eighteen months. He and a number of other colored fellows engaged in a drunken fight in front of Nelson's barber shop on east Wayne street, and several of them were badly cut. Simmons is charged with having been the one who used the knife. He was badly used up himself by having his head laid open with a brick and his brain exposed The grand jury indicted him while he was in bed and he was allowed to remain at home, it being thought he would not make an attempt to escape on account of his condition. He got out of town and remained away until a short time ago when the police got a tip that he was at home and have been trying to land him He was turned over to Sheriff Bogart who locked him in jail.

VIOLATED

The Game Law and a Heavy Fine was the Result.

Ingledue Heavily Fined But Goes Right Back at the Local Game Warden.

During the Christmas season, Ingledue the south Main street meat dealer, had a number of squirrel shipped here from Chicago which he advertised for sale. Ed. Cunningham local game warden, had Mr. Ingledue arrested and he appeared before Squire Atmur for trial yesterday. Mr. Ingledue's defence was that the squirrel were not from Ohio but the justice ruled that it made no difference and fined him $20 and costs.

According to the Ohio law Mr. Cunningham should receive a big fee but Mr. Ingledue will protest against his receiving any fees. He claims Cunningham has no authority to execute the functions of the office. The point has previously been raised. It is claimed that the game law when it prescribed a game warden for each county in the state created another county office and that the only way this office can be filled is by election.

MONEY LOANED on personal property, diamonds, watches, jewelry, bicycles, musical instruments, revolvers and guns. Big bargains in all kinds of unredeemed goods.
COPELAND'S LOAN OFFICE,
111 East Wayne Street.

COURTS.

Billy Gallagher, the Well Known Engineer, Again Sent to Toledo.

OTHER CASES OF INSANITY

County Commissioners Home From Toledo—General News About the County.

The friends of W D. Gallagher will be sorry to learn that he has been taken back to Toledo for treatment. Over a year ago Mr. Gallagher left Lima on the Cincinnati skipper apparently as well as ever. When he reached Cincinnati he left his engine, wiring Lima to put some one else in his place. From that time his mind failed rapidly until it was found necessary to send him to Toledo. At the hospital he improved and three months ago was deemed sufficiently improved to be allowed to return home. Recently his trouble returned and yesterday Judge Robb ordered his return to Toledo.

TWO MORE CASES

John Eberwalter was examined by Judge Robb but his mind was found to be all right and he was released.

Mrs Elizabeth Curtis of Watt Town will be up before the probate court today.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Lydia I. Stauffer, guardian of Edith B. Stauffer, a minor, filed his first and final account.

J. D. Foy, Exor of the estate of Margaret Carr, deceased, filed her first and final account.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Gertrude Heitz to Joseph Meyer, land in Landeck $18.

John P. Williams and wife to Llewallyn Jones, 20 acres in Sugar Creek Tp, $1350.

Emma Hauenstein to Charity Doty, in lots 203 and 204 in Eaton's addition to Bluffton, $1265.

Caroline S. Irwin to Martin K. Harshman, part of inlot 2647 in Smith heirs addition, $1000.

John Rickly to Henry Rickly, 80 acres in Richland Tp, $2500.

J. N. Morris and wife to Simon Conrad, quit claim to 20 acres in German Tp., $300.

The county commissioners, ex sheriff Fisher and F. F. Leland returned yesterday from the state convention in Toledo. The commissioners made an effort to secure the next meeting for Lima but it will go to Dayton Allen county was honored in the selection of Commissioner T C. Burns for corresponding secretary.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure A. J. Sheperd, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says "No one will be disappointed in using one Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Tax Collection.

The books for the December tax collection will close Jan. 20, 1899. The office will be open Jan 17th, 18th, and 19th from 7 a. m. until 9 o'clock p m.
11-T3 AUGUST G. LUTZ, Treas.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for consumption and liver troubles. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

C., H. & D. STOCK

Instructions to List it Not Yet Issued.

A report came from New York that Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad stock is to be listed on the Stock Exchange.

This has never been done in the history of the C., H. & D., and the report can not be confirmed in Cincinnati.

If the move is contemplated instructions to that effect have not yet reached Secretary-Treasurer Short, of the company, who has charge of the transferring of the company's stock on the books.

It is known, however, that some of the large stockholders favor listing the stock. They think it would have the tendency to enhance the value. C., H. & D pref paying 5 per cent dividend is now only worth about 80 cents. The stockholders who favor listing feel that to put the stock on the market would bring it to par. They argue that when money is only 3 1-2 per cent there is no reason why a 5 per cent investment should be worth less than par.

The bulk of C., H. & D. stock is now held by five or six people.

W. W. WATSON TRANSFERRED.

Well Known Pension Commissioner Moved From Defiance to Lima.

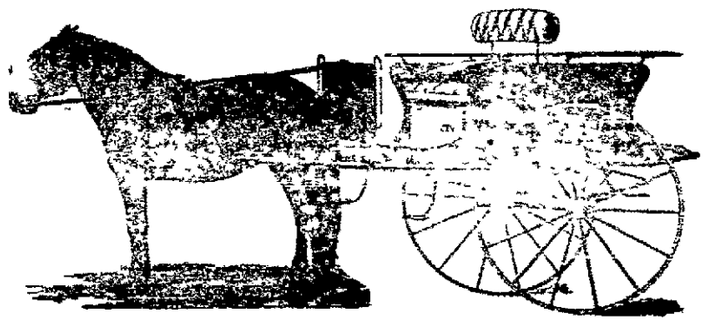
Mr. W. W. Watson, who will be remembered by many Toledians as well as the pensioners in Lucas county, as former special pension commissioner in this city, has been transfered from his office as pension commissioner at Defiance, O., to Lima, O. The transfer is looked upon by Mr. Watson's friends as being in the line of promotion.—Toledo Commercial

Traveling engineer F O Miller, of the O, H & D., was in the city yesterday.

We Will Give

Away This

PONY AND NEWPORT TRAP



Next Saturday.

A chance with every 50c purchase. Get your chance before it is too late.

The Newson-Deakin Bond Co

Carroll & Cooney's Linen Sale

..AND..

JANUARY = = =

Clearance Sale

Begins Tomorrow Morning and Continues all Next Week.

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